

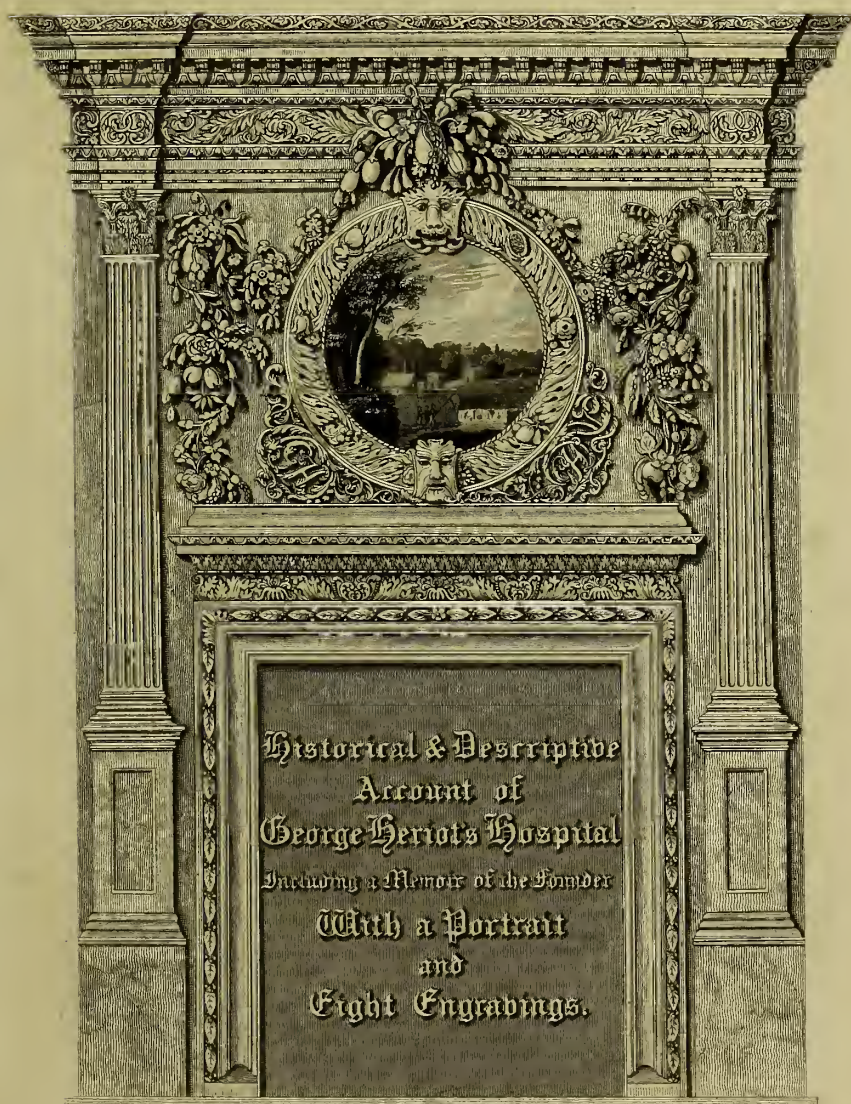
Engraved by J. Johnston

GEORGE HERIOT.

from the picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Council Room of the Hospital

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY J. CUNNINGHAM, 15 BURY STREET.

AND J. JOHNSTONE, 134 HIGH STREET, IN NOV. 1827.



Drawn & Engraved by J.A. Johnston

Fire Place in the Council Room

PL.VIII.

Edinburgh.

Published by J. Cunningham 15 Bank Street, and J. & J. Johnstone 134 High Street 1st Nov^r 1837.

Proof



TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, HONOURABLE, & REVEREND,
the Governors of
GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,

THIS HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THAT
Institution,

WITH GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS,

(With their Obliging Permission)
Most Respectfully Dedicated
By their Obedient Servants,
James & John Johnston.



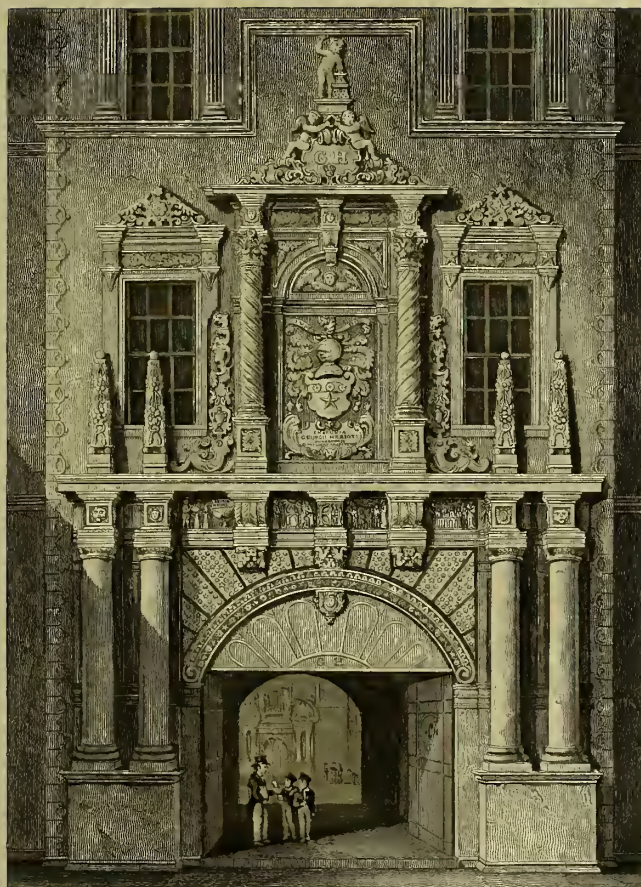


Drawn & Engraved by J. & J. Johnson

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.
NORTH FRONT.

PL. I.

Edinburgh: Published by J. Cunningham, 15, Bachelors' Hall, Street, & J. & J. Johnson, 134, High Street, 1st Nov. 1841.

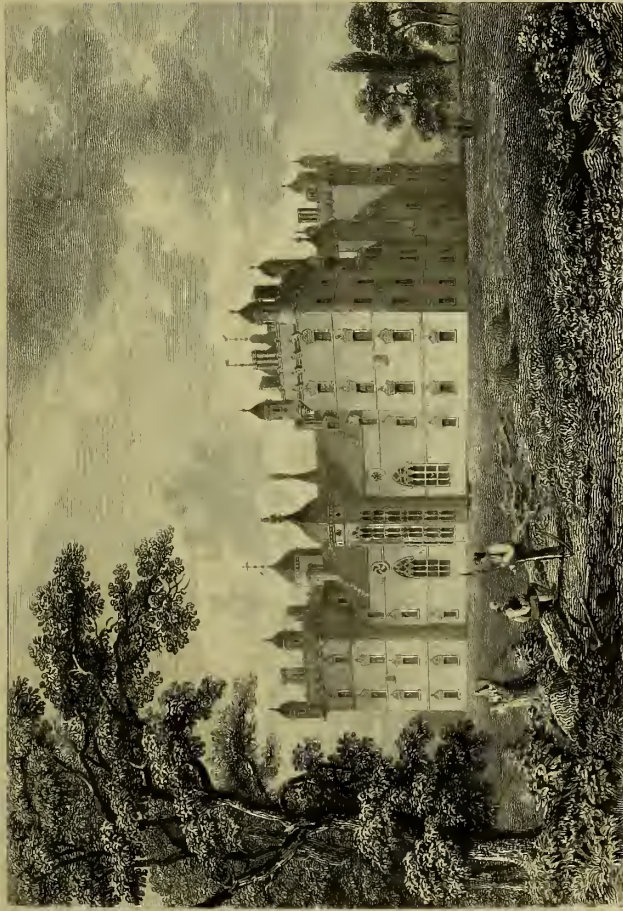


Drawn & Engraved, by J. & J. Johnstone

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, PL. II.
NORTH DOOR

Proof

Printed by J. & J. Johnstone, 10, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 1845.



Designed by J. & J. Johnston.

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
SOUTH FRONT. PL. IV.

Engraved by J. Cousin, 15 Bank Street, London, W. 1829.

Printed





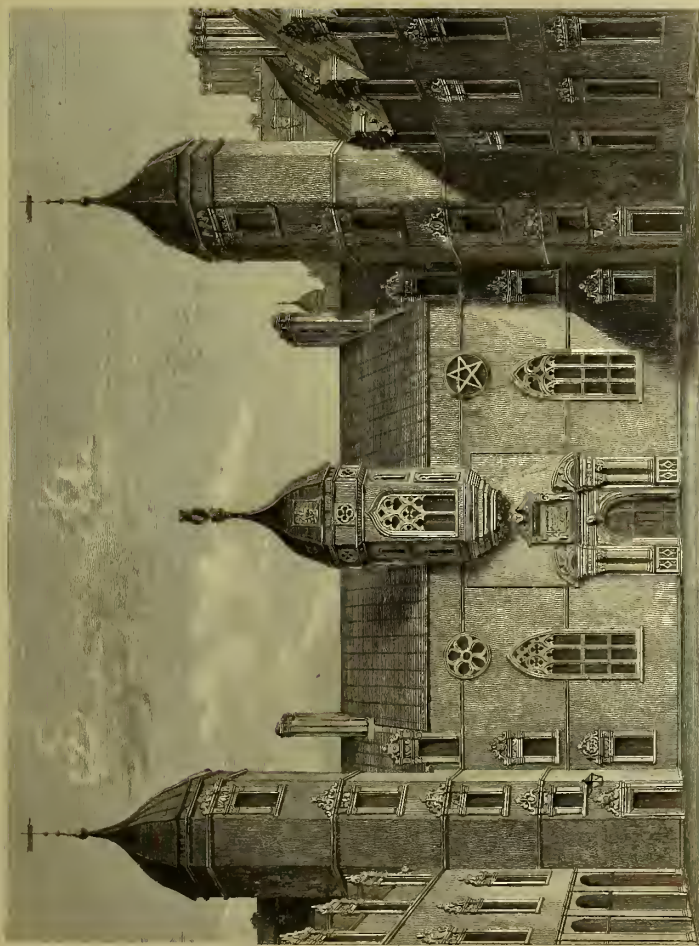
Engraved by J. J. Johnston

PL. V.

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, LOOKING NORTH.

Engraved by J. Johnston. 18th March 1844. 1st Nov. 1844.

Printed



Drawn & Engraved by J. & J. Johnson

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE SOUTH SIDE.

PL. VI.

London: Published by J. Cunningham, 13 Mark Lane, & J. & J. Johnson, 134 High Street. 1st Nov^r 1827

Proof



Drawn & Engraved by J. & J. Johnstone

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL. PL.VII.
INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, LOOKING WEST

Edinburgh. Published by J. Cunningham 15 Bank Street & J. & J. Johnstone 34 High Street 1st Nov^r 1827.

Proof

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT OF
George Heriot's Hospital,

INCLUDING

A MEMOIR OF THE FOUNDER.

By James and John Johnstone

On thee more stedfast glory rests
Than warriors or than poets claim;
The blessings of ten thousand breasts
Have form'd a halo round thy name.—Δ.

Urbi pater est, urbique maritus.—LUCAN.

EDINBURGH:

J. CUNNINGHAM, 15. BANK STREET;

AND

J. & J. JOHNSTONE, 134. HIGH STREET.

1827.

WALKER AND GREIG, PRINTERS.



George Heriot's Hospital.

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George Heriot's Hospital.

IT is too often the peculiar fate of those excellent individuals who have benefited society, either by their virtues or intellectual endowments, that their private history is insignificant or obscure. The historian, who contemplates and admires the effects which their excellence has produced upon the destiny of thousands, conceives of an analogous grandeur and importance attached to their individual history, and he goes back through the darkness of past years or ages, to discover the record of these departed benefactors, and exhibit to society a picture of their worth. But either the object of his search disappears, or nothing is left but a name. He held onward the "noiseless tenor of his way;" and was content to disappear with the passing crowd. Such is the obscure and unobtrusive character which pervades the life of GEORGE HERIOT, who, in the institution which he bequeathed to posterity, erected a recording monument to his name, less perishable than those that attest more noisy achievements.

George Heriot, the eldest son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh of the same name, was born in the beginning of June, 1563. His father, descended of the Heriots of Trahrown, a family of some antiquity and consequence in East Lothian, was a citizen of Edinburgh, and appears to have acquired wealth and consideration in his day; for we find, from the roll of the Scottish Parliament, that he attended it repeatedly as commissioner for the city of Edinburgh. He, along with three other individuals, was invested with the critical task of waiting upon James VI. at Linlithgow, to propitiate his offended pride, and profess the sorrow and submission of the repentant citizens, after the somewhat whimsical riot which took place in the streets of Edinburgh, 17th December, 1596, while the King attended the Court of Session, convened in the Parliament-house, within the Tolbooth.* In the records of the Town-council, his name also occurs as

* This tumult, which occasioned the King's precipitate retreat from the capital, and excited such rigorous animosity in the court towards the civil and ecclesiastical rights of the city, is minutely described by Dr M'Crie. (*Life of Andrew Melville*, vol. ii. p. 82.)

deacon-convener of the trades in five several elections. After a life of honour and public usefulness, he died in 1610, at the advanced age of seventy years, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. A monument was erected to his memory, which still remains. It is situated on the east side of the cemetery, a little to the south of the "Martyrs' tomb." His arms and other ornaments are sculptured in the centre, with the following stanza around it, possessing a quaintness wholly in accordance with the pedantic taste at that time so prevalent.

" Vita mihi mortis, mors vitæ, janua facta est ;
Solaque mors mortis vivere posse dedit.
Ergo quisquis adhuc mortali vesceris aura,
Dum licet, ut possis vivere disce mori."
" G. H. 1610."

George his son, the subject of our present memoir, pursued the paternal occupation of a goldsmith and jeweller, a business at that time peculiarly lucrative. For, during an age when commerce was in its infancy, the chief wealth of noble families was reduced to the form of plate, capable of being drawn upon in particular emergencies; and when real elegance and taste were comparatively little known, their absence was supplied by a gaudy and cumbrous magnificence. This spirit was further cherished in Scotland by Anne of Denmark, the young and beautiful Queen of James VI. and afterwards by the Union with England, when the nobles of Scotland endeavoured to vie in splendour with their more opulent neighbours of similar rank in the south.

Of the early period of Heriot's career, from boyhood to his settlement in life, no information has been transmitted to us. The first notice that occurs is the intimation of his marriage with Christian Marjoribanks. As the manner in which he was now established in the world, together with the style of a marriage-contract of those days, may interest some readers of the nineteenth century, that of George Heriot is here copied from the original document, contained in the archives of the Hospital.

At Edinburgh, ye fouretein day of Januar, The zeir of God JmVc
fourescoir sex zeiris. It is appointit, agreit, & finalie concordit betwix
George Herrot, goldsmyth, burges of Edinburgh, and George Herrot,
his eldest sone & appeirand air, upone ye ane pt., and Cristiane
Marioribankis, dochter lawtfull of umqle Symond Marioribankis, mer-
chand burges of ye said burgh, wt expres counsale, consent, & avyse of Sir

William Lytill, provest of ye said burt. of Edinburgh, Alexr. Uddart, ane of ye baillies of ye same, Mr Johne Prestoune, advocatt, ane of the comissrs. of Edinburgh, and of Symond Marioribankis, hir brother-germane, hir speciall friendis, upon ye uther pt., In maner, forme, and effect as efterfollowis : That is to say, the saidis George Herrot, zounger, and the said Cristiane, sall, godwilling, solempnizate and compleit ye band of matrimonie together, in face of christis kirk, as goddis word dois require, betwix ye dait hereof, and ye day of nixttocum. And ye said George Herrot, elder, be ye tennour heirot, bindis and obligis him faythfully, his airis, executors, & assigneis, to content, pay, & deliver to ye said George, his sone, ye sowme of ane thowsand merkis usuale money of yis realme, to be ane begynning & pak to him, wtin ane moneth efter ye compleiting of ye said mariage, beside ye setting up of ane buith to him, furnissing of his clething to his mariage, and of wark lwmes, & uther necessareis requisite to ane buith, qlkis sall be worth ye sowme of fyve Hundreth merkis. ffor the qlkis ye said Cristiane, with ye counsale & avyse of hir friends & brother forsaidis, bindis and obligis hir faythfully, hir airis & assigneis, to mak resignatione of all & haill ye annualrent of ane hundreth sevin merkis sex sh. viij.d. wedset to hir be ye provest, baillies, & counsale of ye burt. of Edinburgh, under reversione of ye sowme of ane thowsand thriescoir and fiftene merkis, to be takin up zeirly, at witsontday and martinmes, furth of all & haill yair comone mylnis in ye watter of Leyth, in ye handis of ye saidis provest, baillies, & counsale of ye said burt. of Edinburgh, superiors yrof, for new infestment & sesing to be gevin of ye samyn to ye said George hir future spous, & to hir self, and to ye langest levare of yame twa, in coniunctfe, and to ye airis lawtfully gottin, or to be gottin betwix yame; qlkis failzeing, to ye said Georges neirest lawtful airis & assigneis quhatsumevir, to be haldin of ye saidis provest, baillies, counsale, & yair successors, als friele as scho halds ye samyn; quhilk sowme of ane thowsand and thriescoir fiftene merkis, ye said George Herrot, zounger, obligis him, his airis & assigneis, that so oft as ye samyn sall happin to be redemit, that ye samyn sall als oft be imployit agane of new upone land or annualrent, and sall remane still upone wedset. And forsamekill as ye said sowme of ane thousand thriescoir and fiftene merkis lyand upone ye said annualrent fell & appertenit to ye said Cristiane as hir bairnis pt. of geir & portion naturale & legacye be deceis of her said umqle fader, and was recoverit & obtenit efter his deceis furth of the handis of hir moder,

be ye greit deligence & travell of ye saidis Williame Lytill & Alexr. Uddart, and imployit be yame for ye said annualrent, to ye said Cristiane hir weill utilitie and proffett. Thairfore scho now for hir self, wt. expres consent & assent of ye said George hir future spous, be ye tennour heirof exoneris quitclamis & discharges ye saidis Williame Lytill & Alexr. Uddart, & ather of yame, yair airis executors and assigneis, of ye said sowme and of yair intromissions yrw. and of all ye byrun annuals and proffettis yrof, for now & evir be yir presents; as als ye said George Herrot, zounger, be ye tennour heirof, obligis him faythfully, his airis, executors, & assigneis, yat immediatly efter ye said mariage, he & ye said Cristiane his future spous sall mak, gif, & deliver to ye saidis Williame Lytill & Alexr. Uddart, & to ather of yame, yair airis exrs. and assigneis, sik sufficient discbargis yair-upone for yr better securitie in als ample forme as yai sall devise. Thairfore, forsamekill as ye said Symond, brother to ye said Cristiane, of before deliverit ye sowme of fyve hundreth merkis, money forsaid, to ye said Alexr. Uddart, in custody and keiping, to be deliverit to ye said Cristiane for help of hir tocher & furthsett of hir mariage quhen it sall happin, qlk sowme of fyve Hundreth merkis ye said Alexr. be yir pnts. grantis and confessis him to haif pntly in his handis: And yrfore he obligis him, his airis exrs. and assieis. to haif ye samyn sowme in reddynes & furth-cumand to ye saidis George and Cristiane his spous future, quhen soever yai sall provyde for laying of ye said sowme upone land or annualrent, as maist comodiously may be had be ye avyse of ye saidis Williame Lytill & Alexr. Uddart, and Mr Johne Prestoun; and sall deburss and pay ye samyn to yat effect for infestment to be gevin of ye said land or annualrent to ye saidis George & Cristiane his future spous, & to ye langest levare of yame twa in coniunctfe, and to ye airis lawtfully gottin or to be gottin betwix yame. Qlkis failzeing, to Williame Marioribankis & Clement Marioribankis, brether-germane to ye said Cristiane, yair airis and assigneis qubatsumevir, to be devidit equale betwix yame; and ye said George Herrot, zounger, obligis him, his airis and assieis., that ye said sowme of fyve Hundreth merkis sall still remane upone wedset, and howoft ye samyn sall happin to be redemit, sall be sa oft imployit agane upone wedset on land or annualrent perpetually, in all time cuming, be avyse of ye personis forsaidis. Sa yat in cais the airis to be gottin betwix ye saidis George and Cristiane be deceis in ony time heirefter sall failze, that ye samyn sowme sall returne to ye said Cristianes twa brether above specifeit equale betwix yame yair airis and assieis. qtsumevir; and for observing & fulfilling of all & sindry ye premises heirof, ather of ye

saidis ptyis bindis and obligis yame faythfully, yair airis exrs. and assieis. to utheris be yir pnts., and for ye mair securitie, yai are content & consent yat yir pnts. be insert & registrate in ye bukis of counsale, & decernit to haif ye strenth of ane act & decrete of ye lordis yrof; and yat letteris & executorialls of horning, wairding, & poinding be direct yr upone in forme as efferis; and for acting and registering heirof, thei be yr pnts. mak & constitute yair undoubtit and irrevocabill procuratouris coniunctle & severalie. In uberiori procurationis forma promittand to abyde firme & stabill, &c. In witnes of the qlk thing, all ye saidis pties. hes subscrivit yis pnt. contract wt. yr. handis, day zeir and place forsaidis, befor yer witnesses, Clement Cor, merchand burges of Edinburgh, Mr Williame Scott, writer, and Adame Lamb, writcr.

Wm. Lytill.

George Herrot, wt. my hand.

Mr Jhone Prestoune, zounger.

George Herrot, zounger, wt. my hand.

Alexr. Udaret, balzie.

Cristiane Marioribankis, wt. my hand.

Symond Marioribankis.

From this it appears, that the sum Heriot acquired, though not insignificant, considering the value of money at that time, bore little proportion to his subsequent aggrandizement; and we may readily conceive, that the "buith" of the young aspirant was not converted into the bower of indolence. It is likely that he might succeed at this period to all, or, at least, a considerable portion of his father's extensive business. But the circumstance which was mainly conducive to the establishment of his great prosperity, was his appointment to the office of Goldsmith to the Queen, confirmed to him by a writ of privy seal from James VI., dated at Dunfermline, 17th July, 1597.* This deed, beautifully written on parchment, having the royal seal appended to it, is still preserved in the charter-room of the Hospital.

"**JAMES** be the grace of God King of Scottis. **TO** all and sindrie our leigis and subditis quhome it effeiris [To] quhais knawledge thir our letteris sal cum greiting **WIT BE US** and our verrest spous Anna be the same grace of God Quene of Scottis to

* "On Julij 27th 1597," says Birrel in his Diary, "George Heriot was maid the Queen's goldsmythe; and was intimat at the crosse, be opin proclamatioun and sound of trumpet; and ane Clei, the Frenchman, dischargit, quha was the Queen's goldsmythe befor."

habe maid and constitute and by the tennoure of thir oure letteris makis and constitutes ourr lout George Herrot younger goldsmith burges of ourr burgh of Edinburgh Ordinar Goldsmith to ourr said derrest spous and gebis to him the office thair of for all the dayis of his life with all feis dewteis and casualteis proper and dew to the said office and quhillkis ony utheris quha occuppit the said place and office brukkit and possessit of befoir. With **POWER** to the said George during his lifetime to use and exerce the said office in all liberteis and privilegis thair of and to intromet with and uplift the feis and dewteis thair of usit and wount. **GIVEN** under ourr pribie seill at Dumfermeling the seuintene day of Julij the year of God **M^c fourscore seuintene** yearis and of ourr reigane the threttie year."

"Per signaturam manibus S. D. N. Regis ac Regine uenon manibus Dominorum presidentis Collegij Justicie thesaurarij Aduocatj, Rectoris de Eglisjan et magistri Elemo-
narij dicti donum Regis dominorum commissionariorum
sueque maiestatis scaccarij auditorum subscript &c."

"Litera Georgij Herrot
"Auri Fabri, &c.

[L S]

"Written to the previe seill 22 Julij 1597. D. Hay.—Seillit 22 Julij 1597.
A. Stratoun."

The lucrative nature of this situation, when his royal patroness had gained an accession of empire, may be easily conjectured from the fact, that his accounts for the Queen's jewels, during a space of little more than ten years, amounted to nearly L. 40,000. This was an enormous sum at that early period, and displays a royal love of finery unprecedented even in the present day, which is so eloquent on the topic of regal extravagance. A short time after this appointment he was also made jeweller and goldsmith to the King, with a right to all the honours and emoluments which that important office could bestow.

At the union of the two crowns on the accession of James to that of England, Heriot followed his royal master to London, where his enterprising spirit found a wider range of action. He did, however, occasionally revisit his native city, where, being now a rich widower, he made honourable family alliances by marrying Alison, eldest daughter of James Primrose, clerk to the privy council, and an ancestor of the Earls of Rosebery. According to the marriage-contract, dated at Edinburgh, 26th

September, 1608, he received with this lady "the sune of ffive thowsand merkis Scottis money in name of tocher," whilst, in requital for this dowry, he engaged to add to it "20,000 merkis" like money, and to lay out the whole amount in a purchase of land or annualrent, under infeftment for their mutual benefit. It does not appear whether he had issue either by his first or second wife, but, while in England, he made several very valuable purchases of land and houses at Roehampton in Surrey and St Martin's in the Fields, which in his will he bequeathed to two illegitimate daughters. He also appointed the executors of his will as their guardians, and directed L. 200 sterling a-piece to be laid out at interest, and paid to them severally, when of age or married. After a life spent in reputable and enterprising activity, he died in London on the 12th February, 1624, aged sixty-one, and was buried on the 20th of the same month at St Martin's in the Fields.

With regard to the personal appearance of George Heriot, every one who has read the "Fortunes of Nigel," must have a vivid conception of his countenance and form, from a pen which never fails to invest every object with life and reality. Sir Walter Scott has imbodied in that description all that a careful physiognomist can feel while looking on Heriot's portrait in the council-room of the Hospital. The picture is a copy by Scougall,* from an original not now extant, in which the founder is represented in the prime of life. The fair hair that overshades the thoughtful brow and calm calculating eye, with the cast of humour on the lower part of the countenance, are all indicative of the genuine Scot-

* In the first volume of the Records of the Hospital is the following entry, which may be inserted here in connexion with this subject:—

"12th Junij, 1677, The quhilk day the counsell being conveened, compeired Edwart Edgare, thesaurer, and presentit umquhile George Heriot his portratt brocht hayme be the Lord register, qlk wes gevin to him be Maister Gedione de Lawny at Lundone to the use of the Hospitall, to the effect his portratt may be drawen and maid in stane be the same, and ordanis the thesaurer to put upe the same in ye wark to the use of ye said Hospitall."

It does not appear what became of this picture, but it is likely to have been one mentioned by Mr Heriot in his inventory of household furniture, and apparently in his own handwriting:—"Item, my owne pictoure done by Vandsomer." But at a much later period we find the following references to the present portrait:—

"4th June, 1694.—The Council gives order and warrand to Thomas Fisher, present Treasurer, to cause draw the picture of George Heriot, the founder of the Hospital, and to affix the same in the council-room."

"4th April, 1698.—The Council having seen an old picture or draught of George Heriot, the founder of the Hospitall, and considering that there is none of them within the Hospitall, They therefore ordain the treasurer to cause draw a new draught of the Founder's picture at length, and to set up the same in the council-room of the Hospitall."

tish character, and well distinguish a personage fitted to move steadily and wisely through the world, with a strength of resolution to ensure success, and a disposition to enjoy it.

As Heriot had been the artificer of his own fortune, and had no immediate heirs who could lay claim to it, he therefore felt himself at liberty to devote a large portion of it to generous purposes. The plan which he adopted marked the wisdom of his choice, and the place which he selected for its accomplishment gave evidence of his national devotedness. He did not exhibit the heartless and selfish liberality of those who, to become benefactors to society, overlook friends and kindred, and in the midst of their pretended philanthropy, outrage the dearest affections of the heart. His numerous relatives, his friends, and his servants in England and Scotland, independent of his liberality to them during his lifetime, were all remembered in his will by very ample bequests. After these had been cleared, and which probably amounted to one-half of his fortune, there remained in the hands of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the purposes of founding and endowing an Hospital, the sum of L.23,625. The Hospital itself was to be erected and legislated under the direction of Dr Balcanquhall, Dean of Rochester, with whom Heriot appears to have lived on very intimate terms. In the event of the mal-administration or perversion of the funds which he bequeathed for this purpose, he appointed the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, the two Lords Archbishops, the Lord President of the College of Justice, and the Lord Advocate, or any three of them, to examine the affair; and, on proof of such mal-administration or perversion, the whole of the funds were to be transferred "for the maintenance of so many poor scholars in the University of St Andrews in Scotland," as the Rector and Professors might be pleased to nominate.

It is an interesting task to consider the nature of this institution as it is expressed in the words of the Founder. The following, therefore, is quoted from his "Disposition and Assignment," dated 3d September, 1623, in which he first announces his purpose.

"And forsamcikle as I intend (be God's grace) in the zeal of pietie, to found and erect anc publick, pious, and charitabill worke within the same Burgh of Edinburgh, to the glory of God, for the publick weill and ornament of the said Burgh of Edinburgh, and for the honour and due regard which I have and bears to my native soil, and mother City of Edinburgh foresaid; and, in imitation of the publick, pious, and religious work founded within the City of London, called Christ's Hospital, there to be called in all time coming [George Heriot's] Hospital and Seminarie of Orphans, for edification, nourishing, and upbringing of Youth, being poor Orphans and

Fatherless children of decayed Burgesses and Freemen of the said burgh, destitute and left without means; to such competent numbers as the means and maintenance allowed thereupon are able to afford, where they may have some reasonable allowance for their maintenance, of food, lodging, and raiment within the samyn Hospital and Seminarie, and there to be kept at Schools and pious exercise, or at the Grammer-school of the said Burgh, as the Provost, Baillies, and Councill of the said Burgh for the time shall think expedient, aye and while they be full fifteen Years compleat, at which time they may be put furth in prentiship to learn some honest trade for occupation, or otherways sent to Colleges or Universities, to the Schools according to their capacities, and conform to the rule and order to be mair at large set down and exprest by me, either apart, or in my latter Will and Testament thereanent." " In the quhilk foundation and securities thereanent, it is and shall be expressly provided, that I, my Heirs-male, and Successors, shall remain and continue due and lawful Patrons of the same Foundation, Mortification, and Institution, and the said Provost, Baillies, and Council of Edinburgh for the time, and their successors (in whose favours the same is Founded, Dottit, and Mortifiet), due and lawful Administrators, Directors, Guiders, Governors, and Rulers of the same pious and publick Institution, and that my Friends and Kinsfolk shall be first preferred as occasion presents."

Immediately after the death of George Heriot, the Magistrates and Council, in conjunction with his executors, having obtained legal authority, proceeded to carry his will into effect. They appointed agents in London and Edinburgh to dispose of the jewels, furniture, and other property consigned to them, to collect and discharge all debts due to and by the Founder, and to disburse the various legacies, which he had directed should be " first precisely fortifiet and payit," before applying the surplus to the purposes of the Hospital.

So early as the month of June, 1626, they (in conformity to his injunction for purchasing of certain lands, in perpetuity, to belong to the said Hospital), were enabled to buy part of the lands of Broughton, extending to 86 or 87 acres, and 30 acres more, lying on the north side of the Burrow-loch. Thus laying a foundation to those extensive domains which they afterwards successively acquired.

About a year after these purchases, the Governors commenced in earnest with the business of the Hospital.* For the erection of the Hospital itself,

* The facilities in building at the present day, may occasion surprise at the preparations requisite at this early period for a similar purpose. The Governors had to " fraught and

Heriot had bequeathed his messuage or tenement situated between "Greayis Clois, or Cunzie-house Clois, and Todrigis Wynd;" but the Governors, with Dr Balcanquall, who had "absolute power to treat with the Provost, Bailies, Ministrie, and Council, concerning the said Hospital," on visiting these tenements, were unanimously of opinion that they were totally unfit for the purpose, being "for the maist part ruinous; and that the downtaking of the same would expend greater sums of money than would acquire a larger and more commodious parcel of ground for ane stance to the said Hospital." Changing, therefore, the site originally contemplated, they purchased from the city of Edinburgh eight acres and a half of land near the Grass-Market, in a field called the High Riggs, then lately acquired by the good town from Sir George Touris of Inverleith, for the sum of 7600 merks Scots. Here they began to erect the present magnificent structure, agreeably to a plan furnished by Dr Balcanquall, which is generally attributed to the celebrated Inigo Jones, while the execution was ably superintended by the various "measter measons"* who had the work successively intrusted to them.

ship to bring hame geasting and uther commodious timber for their wark" from Norway; and to employ their own workmen at the different quarries in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh for stone. But, perhaps, the most curious agreement of the whole was with the plumber, whom they engaged from England to get this necessary work done for the Hospital. "The Council having employit Maister Jhone Bland, Englishman, plumer, for theaking of ye Chappel of Heriottis Hospital, together wt some uther pairt of ye said wark wt lead, and being of intention to perfyte the remanent of ye said wark wt lead, and finding the said Jhonis loyaltie in quhat he hes alredy done, and expecting ye continowance of his loyaltie, therefor they have agreit wt ye said Jhone, being personallie prnt. to imploy him in ye remanent yairof, upon ye speciall conditiones expressit, and no utherwise, viz. that he sall discharge his honest and trew dewtie in working quhat he sall be desyred, at ye sight of ye said Council, they furnishing him lead, he sall cast and work ye samyn in perfyte wark for foure shillingis Scottis ilk trone stane, allowand twentie pund wecht to ilk stane, delyvering wecht for wecht; and, gif he sall proue negligent and not discharge his dewtie, at ye sight foresaidis, in ony poynt, in that caise it sall be in ye optione of ye said Council, not onlie to remove him from ye said wark, but also to punish bim in his persone and gudis, to quhais Council ye said Jhone be thir pnts. submittis himself—*Sic subscriptur—Jhone Bland.*"

* A William Wallace was the first appointed to this office. On the 3d August, 1629, the treasurer is ordered to pay to him, "for his bygane paynis and extraordinarie service done in ye frame and building of said wark," the sum of L.100 Scottis, "and in tyme to come as he deserves promiseis to consider him." At his death he was succeeded by Johne Watt, who was again succeeded by Johne Mylne, a celebrated builder at that period. His son built the palace of Holyroodhouse for Charles II. From the monument of the former in the Greyfriars churchyard we learn, that he was the sixth royal master mason, by descent from father to son, to seven successive kings of Scotland. He held the office of master mason to Heriot's Hospital till his death. Williame Aytoune was next

In the records of the Hospital we hear of no pomp or ceremony being used at the laying of the foundation-stone. We extract, however, the following brief memoranda from the accounts of the treasurer at that time, in which the reader will perceive the origin of the building:—

- “ Item, To the workmen the 3. of Junij 1628, at ye first casting ye ground for to begyn ye laying, and at which some of ye Council were present.
- “ Item, Ye first of Julij 1628. In ye name of God we begane to lay the ground-stane on ane Tyesday eftir ye sermone; and I gaive in drink silver to the maister maisson and his companiones at the founding of ye work tua rosnobills, is . xxj lib. vj s. viij d.
- “ Item, Mair given to ye barrowmen in drink silver . vj lib. xij s. iij d.
- “ Item, To Andro Davidsone quha attendis ye work . xxxvj s.” *

appointed, and appears to have continued till the Hospital was completed.—*MS. Records of Heriot's Hospital.*

It has generally been stated; that William Aytoune was the only builder who conducted the erection of the Hospital, and this opinion may have been supported by the circumstance of his portrait being preserved in the council-room of the Hospital; but the following additional extract will shew at what period that portrait was placed there:—

10th October, 1726. “ James Young, present treasurer, represented to the Council, that Helen Aytoune, lawful daughter to the deceast Hector Aytoune, maisson, Canongate, and spouse to William Dick, plasterer in Edinburgh, had made a present to the Hospital of William Aytoune, master maisson to the samen Hospital, and his spouse, her great-grandfather and grandmother, their pictures, which present the Council accepted of, and ordered the same to be put up in the council-house of the said Hospital.”

We may be allowed to mention, in connexion with this subject, that a tradition is preserved, purporting, that of the numerous workmen employed about the building, only three were known to survive its completion who had been engaged from the commencement of the operations in 1628.

* Another account, which we take the liberty to transcribe, will somewhat amaze a reader of the present day, when he contemplates the singular services to which the softer sex were at that time applied.

- “ 24. March, 1631. Item, To ye wemen yt drew in ye cairt at redding ye fownd . xxxiij s.
- “ Item, To ye 2 workmen yat callit ye cairt iij lib. xij s.
- “ 31. March, Item, To ye 6 wemen yt drew in ye cairt xxviij s.
- “ Item, To ye men yt keepis yame iij lib. xij s.
- “ Item, For 6 shakellis to ye wemeins' handis wt ye cheinzeis to yame, pryce of ye piece xxiiij s. is vij lib. iij s.
- “ Item, Mair for 14 lokis for yair waistis and yair handis, at vjs. ye piece, is iij lib. iij s.
- “ Item, For ane quhip to ye gentlewemein in ye cairt xij s.”

We hope, for the honour of the seventeenth century, and for Scotland, that the women who were thus yoked, shackled, and whipped, as they performed the functions of beasts of

But, though thus commenced under the most favourable auspices, the Hospital was doomed to pass through many difficulties, and for a long course of years, ere it attained its completion. While it was going on with an almost imperceptible progress, the great national troubles stopped the payment of its revenues in 1639, and the Governors felt themselves obliged "for urther causes and considerations moving yame, and in respect of the dangerous tyme, and in regard the Thesaurer can get nane of the arrears payit," to ordain "the wark to cease for a space, and the maissons and warkmen to be dismissed for a tyme." The building was recommenced in 1642, and almost completed in 1650, when it was seized by Oliver Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar, and converted into an infirmary for the sick and wounded of his army. It 1658, a committee of Governors having waited upon General Monk, requesting he would restore the building to its legitimate use, and promising to provide an infirmary elsewhere, that cautious leader, willing to ingratiate himself into the favour of the Scottish nation, acceded to the proposal, but on terms highly disadvantageous to the Hospital. They had not only to furnish him with a convenient lodging, but were compelled to sign a bond, obliging them to procure, on twenty-one days' notice, accommodation to any extent that might be required, under a penalty of L.500 sterling. They had also to provide and support a physician, apothecary, chirurgeon's mate, and gardener, as necessary attendants on the new infirmary. The house, too, which was situated in the Canongate, had to be repaired at considerable expense, and this at a time when the payment of the Hospital revenues was nominally stopped, they having to accept of merks for pounds from their tenants during the years 1648, 49 and 50, in consequence of complaints that almost the whole of their crops had been taken as forage by what was termed "the west country army," then in the service of Charles II. The military occupants were therefore transferred to these quarters, and the building was at last applied to its original purposes.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the funds of the Hospital, under the management of its early patrons, continued to prosper: whenever the soldiers were removed, the completing of the edifice was immediately proceeded with, and the house rendered capable of receiving its destined inmates about a year afterwards.

Prior to these transactions, the Governors, in 1656, in compliance with

draught, were such characters as the present enlightened age would consign to the tread-mill. These degraded beings, and their whippers-in, occur pretty frequently in the Hospital accounts of this period.

the commands of Oliver Cromwell, who had twice written to them in his usual laconic style, granted an annual pension of L. 55 sterling to Elizabeth Band or Heriot, who had married in England, but was then reduced to great difficulties; she afterwards came to Edinburgh, where the pension was continued to her till her children were admitted into the Hospital, about the year 1662, at which time, on giving up all further claims on the funds of the Hospital, she was presented with 1000 merks Scots, and L. 20 sterling to defray the expense of her journey to London. They also, in 1637, gave an annuity of L. 200 Scots to Christian Blaw, widow of George Heriot, elder, for supporting John Shanna, son of the deceased Sibella Heriot, and the founder's nephew, "the said chylde being now destitute of all means, and calling to mind his nearness to the founder, and gif that ye said wark were finished, and the chylde were of perfyte zeiris, he ought of all reasons and equitie to be entertynnet in ye said Hospital." The families of two of Heriot's nieces, of the names of Kincaid and Ahanna, were each allowed L. 200 Scots; and four of his oyes or grand-nephews and nieces, viz. James, Robert, Janet, and Mary Scott, had L. 24 Scots monthly allowed them. In their applications to the Governors for relief, they all state, that it was owing to the effects of the civil war, which had completely wasted their patrimony; and the very general misery prevailing at that time, compelled them to seek relief from the funds left by their honoured relative. William Adamson, who had been "servitour" to George Heriot, got a weekly allowance of five shillings Sterling "during his good behaviour allenary." He had L. 100 sterling left to him in recompense for his faithful service as accountant to Heriot, who charged him in his will to continue such fidelity if employed by his executors. It is pleasing to be able thus to record, that his friends and servants were not overlooked, but in every case where assistance was required, seem to have been immediately and liberally provided for.

The Hospital, brought thus far to a close after a lapse of twenty-two years from its commencement, was still in a condition to receive further improvement, and though partially inhabited, much of the interior and even exterior of the building remained in an unfinished state. The singular variety of the ornaments on the architraves of the doors and windows, (no one resembling another except the two central windows on the west side of the hall) is usually attributed to the taste of Dr Balcanquhall, the Founder's active executor. These variations were originally more extensive: the terminations of the four towers at the angles were of the same diversified character, and probably so constructed to suit the peculiar ideas of that individual.

After his death, the Governors, freed from the restraint imposed upon them, departed considerably from the original plan, and by an order in Council, which we quote, assisted materially in producing its present uniformity. "23 Julij 1649.—The Council ordains the treasurer to caus tak down ye stane work of ye south-east towr, and to mak ye samen as ye north-west and north-east towrs ar, and to caus theik ye said south-east towr as the uyr twa ar theikit; and this to be done wt all diligence, and to mak ye samen water-tight. Item, that all meanis be usit for keeping of ye south-west towr water-tight, till occasion offer for downtaking of ye samen, and making ye samen equal with ye rest of ye towrs." This latter alteration was not effected until the year 1692. The interior of the chapel was only ordered to be completed in 1673; and the steeple above the north entrance in July, 1676: the latter to be finished from a draught condescended on by Sir William Bruce. Though at the next meeting of Council the treasurer reported, "that he had employed Deacon Sandilands to put a steeple on upon the roof of the entrie to Heriot's Hospital, and for the workmen's encouragement to be assiduous in the said work he was to give each of the men twelve pennies Scots for their morning drink daily," yet, notwithstanding the celebrity of the architect above referred to, and even the notice of workmen being actually engaged in the operation, it was still in the same incomplete state in 1693, when "Robert Miln, master mason, presented a draught for finishing the steeple of the Hospital; which being considered, the Council gave order and warrand to Thomas Fisher, treasurer, to enter into contract with the said Robert Miln for finishing the steeple, and to make payment to him of the sum of 3010 merks for the doing yrof." The chapel was repaired from the materials of the kirk of Citadel in Leith, which was pulled down in 1673. The Magistrates, being superiors thereof, directed the treasurer of the Hospital to use the steeple, stone, wright, and glass-work for that purpose. It cannot be imagined, that a chapel thus finished from old materials, used perhaps for centuries before, could possess many architectural beauties. As it now stands, with its splendid marble floor, richly adorned ceiling, and nicely stuccoed walls, it forms one of the principal attractions of the place, and meets with universal admiration. But these improvements are of modern date, and were only executed in 1800, previous to which the walls were comparatively bare, and the roof possessed of little or no ornament; instead of the marble floor, they were forced to be content with their mother earth, and a stone seat was carried round the walls of the building, to accommodate the boys when assenbled for morning and evening service. These reparations were effected at a time the Hospital

underwent many important alterations in its internal arrangement for the comfort of its inmates, and which they now so happily enjoy.

Though a portion of the Hospital was unoccupied when the boys were first admitted, and for a long period afterwards, it was not allowed to remain useless, but was occasionally converted to honourable and profitable purposes. The booksellers of Edinburgh were frequently permitted to deposit their spare stock of valuable books within its precincts, to protect them from the ravages of fire, with which the city was frequently and unfortunately afflicted, they promising not to endanger the Hospital by entering it at night, and on no occasion whatever to use a light within the building. In 1680, Sir Thomas Murray of Glendock, then Lord Register of Scotland, was allowed to use the hall and other apartments for printing the Acts of Parliament, from his inability to procure sufficient accommodation in the city.

The splendid structure, which was now completed, and which forms one of the noblest ornaments of "Modern Athens," cost in its erection the sum of thirty thousand pounds sterling. When this expense is considered, and the sum originally realized from the bequests of Heriot for the purpose is taken into account, the injustice of those charges brought against the early Governors of the Hospital for perverting its funds, will be readily allowed. On the contrary, they appear to have exercised the most judicious economy and foresight in procuring land, of which there was a strong probability that it would rise in value. They successively purchased the lands of Broughton, Lochflat, Canonmills, Stockbridge, Easter and Wester-Coats, Heriot's Croft, St Leonards, and Restalrig, with other valuable properties situated in or immediately around the city of Edinburgh, and almost all within the extensive barony of Broughton, the superiority of which they also acquired about the year 1639. In this case, few speculations have been more completely successful; and it is generally allowed that the management of its funds, under its various treasurers, has been highly creditable to the Governors of the institution. The sale which was made of part of its lands for building the New Town, excited at the time considerable reproach against the Governors, and was the subject of actual and expensive litigation. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Provincial Antiquities," gives the following account of this transaction:—

"With other valuable landed property, lying immediately around the city of Edinburgh, the Hospital possessed the whole of that extensive plain, to the north of the city, on which the New Town now stands. This property the trustees of the Hospital, the Magistrates, namely, and ministers of Edinburgh, sold for a large sum of money to the city, when the

speculation of building a New Town upon that site was first adopted. The transaction was one of some delicacy, since the Magistrates may be said to have acted in some degree in the double character of sellers and purchasers; and it has been hastily and injuriously urged, that whatever advantage the estate of the good town may have acquired by the transaction, must have been just so much advantage gained at the expense of the Hospital. But this reasoning, upon being more closely examined, will be found erroneous. To execute such a speculation as the erection of a New Town, was a task far beyond the duties and powers of the trustees of the Hospital. There was a chartered extension of the city's bounds, and of its rights, to be procured, for the encouragement of settlers; there was property to be bought, roads to be made, levelling and other expensive operations to be undertaken, before there could be expected the least prospect of any valuable return. To have directed the funds of the Hospital to such a purpose, would have been both unjust and criminal; and it was therefore clear, that while the ground continued the property of the Hospital, the proposed plan could not be executed at all, and the site for the intended New Town could not have been obtained. The transaction, thus considered, seems to have been fair and beneficial, as well to the Hospital, who obtained a price for their property much above what corresponded with any revenue they could themselves derive from it; to the Magistrates, as administrators for the city, who acquired the means of carrying through a most important train of improvements, and at the same time augmented the common good, or municipal property; and to the public, because the acquisition of that property by the Magistrates, and its being included in the extended royalty, were indispensably necessary to the very existence of those splendid improvements, which have elevated Edinburgh into one of the most magnificent cities in Europe."

In their baronial capacity, the Governors, as Lords Paramount of the barony of Broughton, (the superiority of which they purchased from Charles I. and the Earl of Roxburghe, to reimburse debts due by both to them as the executors of George Heriot), were not allowed to enjoy their situation as a sinecure. In the year 1640, they elected one of their number as Baron Bailie of Broughton, and deputed him "to pass to the Tolbuith of ye Canongate, and there fense and hold ane Court in yair names," to which they summoned all their tenants and vassals, and commanded "the hail heritors of ye said lands to schow thare holdings." These courts were held from time to time, for investigating cases of offence committed within their bounds, among which were frequently crimes of a capital nature. In 1721 "the Treasurer reported to the

Council, that of late some murders had been committed within the regality and barony of Broughton, whereof they, as governatours, were lords superiors, whereby the Hospital, for preserving their rights and privileges, was put to considerable charges in prosecuting such offenders, and in bringing them to due punishment for their crimes, by reason the friends of the persons murdered, sometimes, if not always, were not in a condition to prosecute the murder; particularly of late, in prosecuting of John Webster, gardener, for murdering of Marjory Campbell, daughter of Campbell of Kerrinloch; and for preventing such expense in time coming, desired the Council might discharge the prosecuting any such offenders for the future, without ane special warrand for that effect." This the Council unanimously agreed to, but enjoined that every precaution should be used to preserve the rights of the Hospital. They had a jail, also, at Broughton for the incarceration of offenders; but owing to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1746, they granted the free use of it, in 1753, as a store-house or barn to one of their tenants, "reserving to the Hospital a room for holding their Baron Courts when they shall think fit." The jail has long since passed into oblivion, but they still appoint their "Baron Bailie," who continues to exercise the duties attendant on that situation, which have not been abrogated by the statute above referred to.

Handsome gardens were formerly attached to the establishment, which were open to the public on such a laudable and liberal scale, as deserves to be recorded. They are now situated in the north-west corner of the Hospital grounds; but, at the time referred to, they occupied the ground on the west, south, and east sides of the house. Not only were the public admitted to them for amusement and recreation, but in the Governors' instructions to their gardener in 1661, part of which we quote, it will be seen what at that early period they were endeavouring to do for the advancement of science. "September 30th, 1661. The Council unanimously agreed, That the easter yard, the south part thereof, be planted with all sorts of *Phisical*, *Medicinal*, and other *Herbs*, such as the country can afford, conform to the fullest catalogue that can be had, that such who intend to *Studie Herbs* may have full access there, they not wronging or molesting the samen," &c. The Botanical Class in the University of Edinburgh not being then established, it is believed this was the first public garden in Edinburgh devoted to that purpose.

But these advantages were liable to abuse on the part of the gardener, as well as the public. In 1751, the public meetings in the garden had given great offence to the community in general. A theatre had been

erected for the purpose of holding a concert of music on the June anniversaries, by a Mr Lamp, musician, under the auspices of the house gardener. This the Governors determined to prevent; and although, by the statutes, the gardener is amenable to them for all his transactions, yet it was not till after a litigation before the Magistrates, and latterly the Court of Session, that they were enabled to procure "ane warrant, discharging David Waddel, tacksman of the Hospital gardens, to hold a concert of music within the said gardens upon the 4th of June, or at any time thereafter; and the Bailies ordained him to take down the theatre erected for the musicians, and instantly to deliver the key of the inner garden to the treasurer, that he might see the effectual execution of the premises."

A sun-dial was presented, in 1679, by Mr Alexander Burton, one of the teachers of the High-School, for the use of the Hospital, and placed in the garden at his expense, which the Governors afterwards embellished with a statue of George Heriot. It, too, had its share in the offences which led to the exclusion of the public; for, in 1766, a number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood represented, that, "according to *annual custom*, the gardeners of the Hospital had pillaged and destroyed all their flower-gardens, in order to dress a statue in the wilderness of the said gardens, for seeing of which they drew money from the populace, and that this was generally stated to account of the Hospital boys." The Governors, tired with these repeated complaints, found themselves compelled, though reluctantly, to exclude the public from a privilege they had enjoyed for upwards of a century, and the gardens were allowed to dwindle into their present insignificance.

The approach to the Hospital is from the north, by a narrow lane, called Heriot's Bridge. This apparent misnomer has occasioned a good deal of surmise, in consequence of its not being generally known, that, at an early period, instead of the lane rising abruptly, as at present, from the Grassmarket, a bridge was carried across the foot-path of the street, to render the communication easier by a more gentle ascent. So great was the obstruction occasioned by this awkward road, from its projecting nearly to the centre of the street, and preventing an "uninterrupted view in one of the best streets within the city,"* that the proprietors and tenants of the "Grass Mercate," in 1762, petitioned the Governors of the Hospital to allow them to remove it at their own ex-

* Petition of the Inhabitants.

pense, alleging it to be "an eye-sore, and a nuisance, not only to the inhabitants, but also to strangers from every quarter, who chuse, either for business or pleasure, to visit this metropolis." The Council were conscious of the inconvenience arising from this bridge; but, as they seem to have meditated further alterations than what the inhabitants proposed, they joined with them in the expense of removing it the same year: the lane, however, still retains its original name of Heriot's Bridge.

From the records of the Hospital it appears, that, at first, the entrance was from the north-west, by a piece of ground situated near the West-Port, which was gifted to the Hospital Trustees by Charles I. There was a communication also "from the Cowgait, straught up to ye town-wall, and from ye town-wall to the entrie of the outter-court, with a pair of large stairs entering up thereto, and a way for conveying of provision to the House be ane entrie upon the east side of ye court." These being found inconvenient, the Governors purchased the property that lay between their grounds and the Grassmarket, and, having pulled down the houses, formed the present road by the bridge, as already noticed.

It is in contemplation to ornament the grounds on the south side of the House with shrubberies, to erect a handsome gate and lodge near the eastern extremity, and, after removing the walls, to form a carriage-road round the Hospital. This would undoubtedly be a great improvement. The grounds at the back of the house rise too high, detracting considerably from its grandeur of appearance; and the only way by which a carriage can at present enter, is a narrow lane on the west, called the Vennel, which is so unfit for the purpose as to be almost in total disuse. These improvements were suggested by Mr Playfair, architect, some years ago; and it is hoped they will be proceeded with, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for carrying them into effect.

It has already been stated, that the Hospital, after much toil and delay, was ready to receive its destined inmates in 1659. A house governor was elected at that time, with the privilege of choosing any boy to be his servant, who was to have the allowance of one of the Hospital scholars,—a schoolmaster, to whom was paid the small annual salary of L. 17,—a steward to purchase provisions,—a porter, who, according to the statutes, was a "man of guid strenth, abill to keip out all sturdie beggeris and vagrant persones,"—and "three ancient grave women for making ready the meat," and other necessary functions. On 11th April of the same year thirty boys were admitted; in August next they were increased to forty; and in 1661 to fifty-two. In 1693 the number had risen to one hundred and thirty, and ten years afterwards it had attained to one

hundred and forty. The establishment now contains one hundred and eighty hoys.

In the year 1681-2 a circumstance happened, of a political nature, which brought its urchins into greater notoriety than they either anticipated or desired. It is known to every reader of Scottish history, that at this time an oppressive test, inconsistent with the established liberty and religion of the land, was imposed upon all persons who held or enjoyed public offices. This the brave Earl of Argyll accepted with others, but only in "as far as the said oath was consistent with itself, and with the Protestant religion." On this reservation, so reasonable and constitutional in itself, a charge of high treason was established, on which the Earl was condemned. The absurd reasoning of the crown lawyers became the subject of merriment to the boys of the Hospital; and, resolving to act upon so sage a precedent, they voted that the DOG which guarded the outer gate possessed a "public office," and that he ought to take the test, or be turned out of his place. A printed copy of the oath was therefore tendered to this sagacious functionary, who, after carefully smelling, refused to take it, till it was rubbed over with butter; but, as he only extracted that which was agreeable to himself, and refused to swallow the test, it was construed into "leiseing-making;" and upon the same grounds on which the Earl had been condemned, he was unanimously consigned to the death of a traitor. This farcical comment * upon the high politi-

* Immediately after this event, a pasquinade, in the form of a letter from Scotland, was published in London, which, purporting to give an account of the trial of the said dog, contained a galling satire on the trial of Argyll. As the letter is *extremely rare*, and shews the public feeling at that time, we insert it at full length from an original copy preserved in the Advocates' Library.

"An Account of the Arraignment, Tryal, Escape, and Condemnation of the Dog of Heriot's Hospital in Scotland, that was supposed to have been hanged, but did at last slip the Halter.

"Sir,—Knowing that you are desirous to hear newes from *Scotland*, I thought fit to show you, that that act wherby all publick officers are obleadged to take the test, is rigorowsly put in executione, and thereby many persons, baith in kirk and state, throughout the haill kingdome, by reasone they are not free to take the said test, are incontinently turned out of their places; qwhilk severitie gave occasione to a wheen loun ladds belonging to the Hospitall of *Heriot's Buildings* in *Edinburgh*, to divert themselves with somewhat like the following tragi-commedy.

"The lounes, it seems, fell intil a debate amongst themselves, whither or no ane Mas. tiffe Tyke, who kept the outmost gate, might not, by reasone of his office of trust, come within the compass of the Act, and swa be obleadged to take the test, or be turned out of his place.

"The Tyke therupon was called, and interrogat, whether he wold take the test, or run the hazard of forfaiting his office, qwhilk was asked again, and again.

"The silly curr boding no ill, answered all their queries with silence, qwhilk had been registrat as a flat refusal, had not ane of the lounes, mair bald than the rest, taken upon

cal proceedings of the day, excited no small mirth among the public, but so obnoxious was the joke considered by the Magistrates, that some of the young wags are said to have smarted for it afterwards.

him to be his advocat, who, standing up, pleaded, that silence might as well be interpreted assent as refusal, and therupon insisted, that it might be tendered to him in a way maist plausible, and in a poustar maist agreeable to his stomach.

"This debate lasted not long until all agreed, that ane prented copy should be thrumbled of as little boulke as it could, and thcrafter smured over with tallow, butter, or what else might make it maist tempting to his appetit; this done, he readiely took it, and after he had made a shift, by rowing it up and down his mouth, to seperat what was pleasant to his pallet, and when all seemed to be over, on a sudden they observed somewhat (ilk piece after another) dropped out of his mouth, qwhilk the advocat on the other side said it was the Test, and that all his irksome champing and chowing of it was only, if possible, to seperat the concomitant nutriment, and that this was mikel worse than ane flat refusal, and gif it were rightly examined, wold, upon tryal, be found no less then leiseing-making.

"To this his advocat opponed, That his enemies having the rowing of it up, might, perhaps, (through deadly spite), have put some crooked prin intil it, and that all the fumbling and rowing of it up and down his mouth, might be by reason of the prin, and not through any sunnering at the Test itself, and that their was nought in the hail matter that looked like leiseing-making, except by interpretatione, and his adversaries allowed to be the only interpretators. Yea, what was mair, offered that his client should have a fair tryal before competent judges, qwhilk was unanimously granted.

"A court therupon being convocat, ane assize constitut, the indictment being read, ther fell out warm pleading upon baith sides, amongst the advocats: those against him pleaded, that he was our malapert to take so mikel upon him, and that the chaming and cherking of the Test belonged nought to him, nor to none like him, who served only in inferior offices, and that his trust and power reached nought so far, and by what he had done, he had made himself guilty of mair nor a bare refusal, according as was libelled. Those for him pleaded, that he could be guilty of nather, since he had freely taken it into his mouth, willing to have swallowed it down, and that ther was no fault in him, bot in its self, that it passed not, since it fell a sqawbeling, ane part of it hindering another, fighting in his hasse, and if it wold have agreed in its self to have gone down all one way, he wold blaitly swallowed it, as he had done many untouthsome morsel before, as is well known to all the court. Ane other pleaded, that he had officiit very dutifully, and was niver known to balk his trust; bot that was answered with this, all his former good service wold not excuse his present guilt: guilt, qwoth ane other, if that be guilt, he hath many marrows, and why should he be worse handled then all the rest? Bot whatever could be said in his favors, when the business came to the jury, they found that he had so mangled the Test with his explanatory tongue and teeth, and swa misleardly abused it with his slaver, that it was right soon agreed upon to be at least interpretative Treason, and consequently brought him in guilty of leiseing-making. Wherupon he was ordered to close prison, till ane other time, that the court call him forth to receive his doom, to be hanged like a Dog.

"As the lounes was removing him from court to prison, thcr chanced a curat to be present, who asked what was the matter, what ailed them at the Dog? One of the limners answered, that he being in publick trust, was required to take the Test, and had both refused it, and abused it, wherupon he was to be hanged: the curat storming, said, they deserved all to be hanged for such presumptuous mockery; the lounes laughing aloud, cried out with one consent, that he and his brethren deserved better to be hanged then any of them, or the Tyke eather, since they had swallowed that which the Tyke had refused.

The young *Herioters*, as they are usually termed, were distinguished for a certain recklessness of daring, and accounted bold, hardy, and ingenious, beyond their years. From their experience and taste, acquired by

"This surprising verdict, you may be sure, created no small grumbling of the gussorne with the advocats, and others, who spared not to utter their private sentiments, and blaze abroad the arguments, Pro and Con, and what further might have been homologating, had not the court haisted to have the Tyke's life.—Take a few of them as they come to hand:—

"Some suspected deadly fewd in the chansellor of the jury, alleadging that ane enemy was not fit to be a judge; this was answered with, that he was of more Noble Extract then to stain his honor with so base an act, and that his own reputation wold make him favored: ane other objected, that a Tyke's refusing so good a Test, might be of ill example to creatures of better reason; to this a pawkie loun answered, that it could not be good, since Lyon Rampart, King of Tykes, nor none of his Royal Kine, wold not so much as lay ther lips to it, far less to swallow it, and therefore ——— This was interrupted by ane, who was a principal limmer among them, (a contradiction reconciler), who wold needs help him with a logical distinction, whereby he, like an *Aberdeens* man, might cant and recant again.

"Bot he was soon snibed by ane other, who said, That the Tyke wold nather sup kail with the Devil nor the Pope, and therefore needed not his long spoon: well, said ane other, this is mair nor needs, since we are all sure that the Tyke cold not have kept his office so long, but he must needs have swallowed many a buttered Bur before this time; and it was bot gaping a little wider, and the hazard was over. Nay, qwoth his neighbour, the hazard was greater then ye imagine, for the Test, as it was rowed up, had many plyes and implications in it, ane contrary to ane other, and swa the Tyke might have been querkened ere it had been all over, ilk ply as it were rancountering ane other, wresling and fighting in his hasse.

"Prait, qwoth ane other, this last apologie is needless, sine the Tyke hath (in my opinion) swallowed the better part, if not the whole Test, though I must confess he hath vomited it up again; let us therefore try him, if like a Dog he will lick up his own vomit: bot this project was universally rejected, baith by the maist charitable, as bootless, and by the mair severe, as too great a favor.

"Favor, (qwoth a chield, who had been sleeping all the while, and only heard the word favor), what, show favor to such a loun as he? Na, rather let him who has the longest arm thrust it so far down his throat, so that ane other may pull it out at his tail, then be thus fasht with him, though he were my own brother; and then we may be sure he hath taken it, and all the parts of it: bot this only moved laughter, for none was found that wold undergo so fousome a hazard.

"Bot, to return to the Tyke, for some will be curious to hear what came of him, matters being thus precipitat, and all hopes of reprieve uncertain. A wylie loun advised him to lay by the Sheeps, (which had done him so little good), and put on the Foxes skin, who covertly through fear, hiding his own tail between his legs, and gripping ane others train, passed through all the gates undiscovered, and swa is a missing.

Thus he was forc'd, when right did fail,
To give them the flap with a Foxes tail.

Now what is become of him sine syne, and what proclamations was issued out after him, you may probably hear hereafter.

their annually decorating the statue of George Heriot with flowers, they were often employed, on occasions of public rejoicing, to adorn the statue of Charles II., and the Gothic roof of the Parliament House. " They

" Meanwhile, because the contradiction reconciler was so soon (contrary to the laws of disputation) interrupted, before he could bring forth his logical distinction, and since the curious have sorely tortured their engines, searching which of the school niceties that might, I shall only trouble you with a few of the conjectures, and leave it to the judgment of the learned to determine which had been maist suitable.

" One fancied that it was this, that the Tyke might take the Test *secundum quid*, though not *simpliciter*; ane other, *in sensu diviso*, though not *in sensu composito*; a third, that though it was deadly to take it with *verbal interpretatione*, yet it might be safe enough with *mental reservation*; a fourth bethought him on this, that though his stomach did stand at it *in sensu univoco*, yet might easily digest it *in sensu et equivoco*; a fifth (girling the while) was for this, that it might take it, though not *formaliter*, in at his mouth, by way of Potion or Bolus, yet *fundamentaliter*, in at his bottome, by way of Glister or Suppository! a sixth brought forth this whely, that it might be safely taken *in vehiculo caca obedientiae*, but could not think on the other member of the distinction, and some said it had none, the times when it was used being so ignorant and unintentive; a seventh, who thought all the former distinctions too subtil and airie, and that which was bred in the bone went niver out of the flesh, except by more severe medicines than was yet tried, proponed an admirable compound to be used, as an excellent preparative to the Test, alleadging, that all these needless scroupolositics did proceed from these ill humours which could not be expelled without the total evacuation of Christianity. The receipt as it was transcribed out of the Packet of Advice from *Rome*, taken as follows from the laboratory of the Inquisition, *June 22*.

" After many years pains and study, a niver failing medicin, called a Catholique Pill, to purge out Christianity, approved by the most learned fathers in *Spain, Italy*, and other places; the true receipt is as follows:—

" Take seven pound weight of Lay-Ignorance, as many draumes of Monkish Devotion as you can get, half a score of plenary Indulgencies, and a dousen of well-conceived Equivocations, Venal Sins as many as you please, and a pocketful of Dispensations; boil all these in a Jesuits' Brain-pan, and add therto, of the Doctrine of probable Opinions and of Seminarie Priests' Loyalty, quantum sufficit; after Fermentatione, clape in nine Miracles prepared, secundum artem, by the assigns of Father Cressy; to give it a tincture, sprinkle a small dash of Penance, and wrap up the whole mass in the Pope's infallibility, and take it blind-fold, in a cup of absolution, at any time of life, bot especially at the hour of death, and it will do your business. The operation is downwards, or infernal, carrying all humours that way. It is also Opial, or stupifying, because, after a sufficient dose of it, you may swallow any malignity whatsoever, without hazard of griping. Probatum est.

—Ridendo dicere verum

Quid Vetat?

Juven.

" Now, Sir, the newes of the Tyke's escape being blazed abroad, the Court assemblth to consult what was thereanent to be done; several overtures was proponed; ane said, that the affronting escape, and other misdemeanors of that Tyke, was so great, that the highest severity was too little; ane other said, sine he is gone, let him go; what have we more to do bot put ane other in his place? a third said, that his presumptuous and treasonable carriage wold be of ill example to others, unless due punishment followed therupon; a fourth said, had he not been confident of his own innocency he wold niver have byden a tryal, and sine he had met with such a surprising verdict, what could he do less than flee

are now taught Latin and Greek within the establishment; but formerly there was a provision for such lads attending the High School of Edinburgh, as were to receive these branches of instruction; which brought them into contact with boys of a higher rank, and otherwise circumstanced. They were never treated with any aristocratic scorn by the other pupils attending the same class. Indeed, they would not have brooked any thing approaching to it, for they had a strong *esprit de corps*; and the author can remember, that, when one of the boys had received some real or imaginary offence, the whole Hospital took the matter up, and it was like to become the subject of a serious feud betwixt the High School boys and the Hospitallers, had it not been adjusted by compromise. The Herioters had also peculiar skill in making balls, rackets, clacking-boards, and other implements of boyish amusement,—a talent which gained them consideration, as well as a little money.* Many of them carry into life the same firmness and intelligence of character, and become honourable and efficient members of society. The Hospital has furnished many respectable, and some very eminent names, and they are generally much and justly attached to the place, and the memory of the Founder. The “Sons of Heriot” are to be met with in every quarter of the globe: in many of the principal cities and towns of the British empire, and even America and the Indies, they have formed themselves into societies, for the laudable purpose of cherishing the remembrance of their earliest associations; and at their anniversary meetings in June (the same day on which the anniversary is held in Edinburgh), assemble as the members of one family,

for his Life? wold not the best in the Court, if he had been in his circumstances, done the like? a fifth said, if he had been condemned and hang'd in time, he had not played us this prank, but seeing we have missed himself, let us seaze well on what he hath left behind him. After debating, they came to a conclusion, and ordered the saim to be published; the tenor whereof follows:—

“Whereas *ane cutt-lugged, brounish coloured Mastiff Tyke, called Watch, short leged, and of low stature; who, being in Office of Public Trust, was required to take the Test, and when it was fawfully tendered to him, he so abused it, and mangled it; whereupon he, after due Tryal for his presumption, was convict of Treason, and sine synce hath broken Prison, whereupon the Court adjudges him, To be hanged like a Dog, whenever he shall be apprehended; and in the meantime declares his Office, his hait Estat, heirtable and moveable, and all causuallties belonging to him, to be echeated and forfeaulted, and ordcains the colectors of the Court to uplift his Rents and Causuallties, and to be countable to the Court, both for diligence and intermission, and also discharges all persons to reset or harbor the Fugitive Trator, and likeways gives assurance to all persons, who shall either apprehend him, or give true information of him, swa that thereupon he bees apprehended, the person swa doing shall have L. 500 for his pains.* Given at Our Court,” &c.

London, Printed for the Author, M.D. 1682.

* Provincial Antiquities.

recall to their recollection the tales of bypast years, and thus realize what has been so beautifully expressed in fiction as the sentiment of George Heriot, that, "for the wealth God has sent me, it shall not want inheritors, while there are orphan lads in Auld Reekie."*

The immediate superintendence of the education, and of the whole internal management of the Hospital, is vested in a Committee of the Governors, annually chosen, as a "visiting Committee." They form themselves into sub-committees, who regularly meet in the Hospital to examine the Schools, &c. and consider the reports of the House-Governor. The establishment at present consists of a Treasurer, Clerk, Physician, and Surgeon; House-Governor, and four Schoolmasters who reside in the house; a Teacher of Writing, of Gymnastics, and of Music, who attend daily at stated hours; a Housekeeper, Steward, two Wardmen, two Porters, and sixteen female Servants.

The internal management of the Hospital is intrusted to the House-Governor, and to him all the inmates must look for advice and instruction. By the statutes it is required "that he be a man fearing God; of honest lyif and conversation; of so mutche learning as he be fitt to teache the catechisme; a man of that discretione as he may be fitt to governe and correct all yat lives within the house; and a man of yat caire and providence, that be be fitt to take ye accomptis of the same; a man of yat worth and respect as he may be fitt to be ane assessor with ye Governors, having a suffrage given unto him in all business concerning the Hospital; he sal be ane unmarried man, utherwayis let him be altogether incapable of being maister." For the suppression of misdemeanours he was provided with "a pare of stockis placed at ye end of ye hall," in which he had liberty to lay by the heels, not only the officers of the Hospital, when worthy of the same, but also any "vagrant stranger of meane qualitie" who might offend within its precincts. This instrument of castigation has been long in disuse, and is probably not now in existence.

In accordance with the original idea of George Heriot, the system of education in the Hospital was, at first, neither of a learned, nor elegant, but merely of a common description; his friend, Dr Balcanquhall, having confirmed this wish by ordaining, "because that the scholleris salbe brocht upe in letteris, thair salbe a schoilmaister, whose office salbe to teache the scholleris to read and wreatt Scottis distinctlie, to cypher, and cast all maner of accomptis; as also to teache yame the Latine rudimentis,

* *Fortunes of Nigel*, vol. i. p. 107.

bot no further." This arrangement, and others less important, in which the spirit of succeeding ages, and the progress of improvement, were not anticipated, have been wisely modified, though the Doctor endeavoured to guard their most literal observance, by fulminating a tremendous charge at the end of the statutes, in which, by the way, he assumes more of papal infallibility than his church or the age was disposed to tolerate.* A higher object is now aimed at in the education of the scholars than the Founder could have conceived at so early a period. They are now taught by most approved teachers, English, Latin, Greek, writing, book-keeping, mathematics, drawing, the general outlines of history, particularly English history; geography; the first principles of natural history, and of mechanical philosophy; the elements of English composition; and the higher branches of religious instruction. Whatever, in short, is thought requisite to prepare them for every department in life, has been successively incorporated into the system of instruction; and if the uncommon proficiency which many of the pupils have already exhibited, be a fair omen of what they will afterwards achieve, then society may look in high confidence for the redemption of those pledges which they have so liberally offered. The great object of the present system is to accommodate the education of the boys as much as possible to the capacity and prospects of each. Every encouragement is given, according to the wish of the Founder, to "Hopeful Scholars." But when it is ascertained that a boy is unfit for the successful cultivation of the learned languages, his attention is directed to objects more likely to be useful to him in after-life. Every boy has a fair trial of the study of Latin. If, upon the average of the first year, he is found in the

* The following is part of the charge referred to, and which certainly shews the confidence of one who conceives that he has legislated for the uttermost posterity, more than any thing we have hitherto met with. It is addressed to the ' Lord Provost, the Magistreattis, the Ministerie, and Counsall of the Cittie of Edinbrugh, and of all those who salbe their successors unto the secound cuming of the Sone of God.' " And lastlie, for the clereing of your awin consciences, and your awin particular accomptis, in that grait day of ye Lord, let none of you whoe read these presentis, nor your sucesors who in after aiges sall come to read yame, offer to frustrate the pious Founder of his holie intentione, ather by taking directlie or indirectlie from the Hospitall any thing which he in his pietie hath doted unto it, or by altering of it, or bestowing it upone any uther use, thoche you sall conceave it to be far more pious or profitable, or to goe about to alter any of these statutis and ordinances after they salbe once delyvered upe unto you compleitlie subscribed and sealed, as you will answeare the contrairie at the uttermost of your perillis, in the day of the Lord Jesus, to quhome, (being fully assured of your godlie caire and zealous conscience in these particularis), with his Fathir and the Holie Ghost, thrie Personis, but one undevyded essence of the Godhead, as for all uther thair blissingis, so in particular for the grait charitie of this pious and religious Founder, he ascrybed, as is most dew, all praise, honour, and glory, from aige to aige. Amen."

lowest *third* of the class to which he belongs, he is allowed to remain for a second year; and if at the end of the second year he occupy no higher place in it, he is withdrawn from the study, and engaged in other employments. It is justice also to state, for the character of these young sons of promise, that not only have their minds been expanded and elevated by that liberal intellectual system which has recently been introduced, but their external demeanour has also been markedly improved. Occupied as they are in nobler pursuits, and finding a complete outlet for all their youthful energies, they no longer dismay the peaceful citizens of the "gude town" by their noisy feuds or desperate achievements. During the hours of study, these venerable walls assume the religious silence of some ancient monastery, so that a visitor would never conjecture that they teemed with life, and were filled with youthful multitudes. But when the classes are successively poured forth to the quadrangle or the play-ground, all is activity and boyish hilarity, deprived too of those revolting specimens of rudeness and mischief, with which the young of a corporation such as this so often corrupt each other, and bring a stigma upon the most useful institutions. Much of this proper direction of the fervour so characteristic of their years, with the healthfulness of look, and firmness of step which they exhibit, may be traced to the science of Gymnastics, lately introduced among them, and which now forms a regular part of their education. This system, which is that of Captain Clias, ably and successfully taught, seems the best adapted to invigorate and improve the form without overstraining it; and to this may also be traced much of that vigour and gracefulness of demeanour, which strangers so frequently remark in the boys of the Hospital.

A grand annual fete is held by them in commemoration of the birth of the Founder. On the first Monday of June, his statue is tastefully adorned with flowers, and the Scholars, with the Governors of the Institution, and Teachers, walk in procession to the Greyfriars Church, where an anniversary sermon is preached to them by one of the clergymen of the city. On their return, a dinner, more sumptuous than usual, is provided for them; after which, the visitors drink to the memory of George Heriot, in his own drinking cup.* This is an occasion which never fails to draw together a vast assemblage, both of the citizens of Edinburgh and strangers, and there they are invariably gratified by the cheering

* This curious antique was very politely presented to the Governors in 1792, by John Stewart, Esq.; and for which, they, in requital, gave him a piece of plate of the value of ten guineas. It is formed of a Nautilus shell, exquisitely mounted with silver, and was in all probability the workmanship of Heriot himself.

spectacle of youth cherishing, with enthusiastic gratitude, the remembrance of departed worth.

Not only is every method adopted to qualify the pupils for their future professions, but, when they are sent from the Institution, its paternal care follows and provides for them. On leaving the Hospital, they carry with them all the books which they have used in their studies; a pair of pocket Bibles; two suits of new clothes, with an abundant supply of shirts, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, worsted and cotton stockings, &c. Those boys who are intended for business, are apprenticed out to trades in Edinburgh, and are allowed L.10 yearly for five years, which is equivalent to an apprentice fee of L. 50. This allowance has, along with the rate of salaries in the different departments, been increased from time to time. At the end of their apprenticeship, on producing from their master a certificate of faithfulness and punctuality, they receive a present of L. 5 to purchase a suit of clothes.

Such boys as have, in conformity with the regulations of the Hospital, qualified themselves to be "hopeful scholars," and are intended by their parents for a liberal profession, may claim to be examined by the Committee at the period when, in ordinary course, they leave the house: if approved by the Committee, they are retained in the Hospital till the commencement of the next session of College; and their education in the interval is particularly directed to their future views. During the four years of literary study, forming the usual *curriculum* for obtaining the degree of M. A., they receive the sum of L. 30 annually, provided that during that period they give satisfying proof of their proficiency and good behaviour. At the expiry of two or three sessions, if the Committee are satisfied that the education of any such boy, for a liberal profession, may be prosecuted more advantageously in another way than by continuing his studies in the University of Edinburgh, the annual allowance to such boy is continued for the remainder of the space of four years; or in any case which, after minute inquiry, is thought by the Committee peculiarly urgent, the whole allowance for the remaining time is paid at once, notwithstanding that the bursar has ceased to be a student in the University. If at any time it be necessary, from want of proficiency or otherwise, to withdraw the bursary from any boy, he has no claim on the funds of the Hospital for any thing but the balance which may be necessary to raise the sum he has received, in the way of bursary, to the amount of the ordinary apprentice fee allowed by the Hospital; and this is not granted to him without the express recommendation of the Committee. In the first two years of the currency of a bursary, the boy holding it is exa-

mined quarterly by the House-Governor and the classical teacher in the Hospital. During the session of College, these examinations are on the exercises in which the classes attended by him have been employed, and, during the summer recess, on such exercises as have been prescribed to him at the preceding quarterly examination. The result of every such examination is regularly reported to the Committee. It is competent for the Committee, at all times during the currency of a bursary, to call the holder of it before them, and examine into his proficiency and conduct. But more especially, at the close of each session of College, he is required to produce certificates from the Professors whom he has attended during the preceding session. Previous to the commencement of each session of College, he has also to appear before the Committee to receive their instructions as to the classes he ought to attend. On each of these occasions, the Committee may subject him to such examination as they may think fit; and if he fail to give them satisfaction, it is competent for them to recommend to the Governors that his bursary shall forthwith cease.

If any boy, trained in the Hospital, be destined for the professions of law or medicine, which require him to enter into a regular apprenticeship, the Committee may, upon the recommendation of the master whom such apprentice serves, grant the aid that may be necessary for paying class fees, purchasing books indispensable in his professional education, and for obtaining his diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons; provided that such aid shall not exceed, in its total amount, the sum which would have been granted to a regular bursar. But it is expressly required, that every boy so apprenticed to any department of the professions of law or medicine, shall have successfully undergone, at leaving the Hospital, the same examination which would have qualified him to receive a regular bursary.

It is worthy of being mentioned *en passant*, that, in compliance with the codicil of George Heriot's will, ten bursaries, of L. 20 each, are enjoyed by boys otherwise unconnected with the Hospital. Applications for these must be lodged with the Treasurer on or before the 5th of September annually, that they may be laid before the Governors at their first statutory meeting in October, and be decided on by the Committee before the commencement of the session of College. Each bursary is granted for one year only, but is renewable annually, for a period not greater in whole than four years, during the regular process of the bursar through the *curriculum* which qualifies for the degree of M. A., provided the Committee be satisfied with the proficiency and conduct of the

bursar. These bursaries may be applied for, and granted at any period of the literary studies of the applicant, but only for the remainder of his literary *curriculum*, and cease and determine whenever what is strictly professional is begun. The same proficiency is required of applicants who have not entered College, as from inmates of the House who are sent for the first time to the University; and from applicants who have been already at College, whether claiming a bursary for the first time, or requesting its renewal, the same qualifications are required in regard to past study as are made imperative on Hospital bursars.

In deciding on the applications for these bursaries, the Committee always shew a kindly regard to the claim of those boys who have gained the highest honours in the High School of Edinburgh, and need aid for carrying forward their education in the University.

We cannot better conclude this pleasing record of munificent benevolence, than by inserting the two following eulogies on the illustrious Founder;—one, with which we have been obligingly favoured, from the pen of a highly gifted poet of the day; the other, the grateful effusion of a very promising *élève* of the Institution.

LINES

ON

THE PORTRAIT OF GEORGE HERIOT.

“Above all Greek, above all Roman fame.”—*Johnson*.

'Tis soothing thus to gaze on thee,
Great benefactor of thy kind,
Whose liberal fount of charity
Hath, like a river unconfined,
Flow'd for two hundred years, and made
Brightness and bloom 'mid waste and shade.

On thee more steadfast glory rests
Than warriors, or than poets claim;
The blessings of ten thousand breasts
Have form'd a halo round thy name;

To thee ten thousand hearts have beat
With grateful love, and filial heat.

Round thee life's current never freezed ;
Thou from the plough no look didst cast ;
But by the skirts Time's angel seized,
And, till he blest thee, held him fast ;
Till Heaven thy hoary years of peace
Did richly bless, with large increase.

Say, didst thou toil from love of gain,—
Was gold, was sordid gold the prize
At Labour's oar that bade thee strain ?
That had such lustre in thine eyes ?
No ! thou hadst, in thy nobler ken,
The wide love of thy fellow men.

From others' wrecks thou didst not task
Thy home in Luxury's gauds to shine ;
Title or power thou didst not ask,
The patriarch of some noble line ;—
No ! thou hadst aims how far beyond
Ambition's sword, or Pleasure's wand !

Thou wert to be the orphan's sire,
When, one by one, each kindred face,
Had perished from the household fire,
A voiceless home—a vanish'd race :—
A call, yea even from out thy tomb,
Was to invite the wanderer home.

A table in the wilderness
Was spread for those, who had no shield
But God and thee in their distress ;
Left tillers of a barren field
In childhood's morn,—when hopes were fears,
Joy damp'd with doubts, and play with tears.

Uprose thy structures proud and high,
As by a necromancer's hand,

The temple of philanthropy,
 To bless and beautify the land ;
 A nursery-house to screen from blight ;
 A fane of intellectual light.

Yes ! Thence have issued, arm'd by thee,
 The best and brightest of the land ;
 Shrewd Art, and stern Philosophy,
 Have knelt to bless thy fostering hand ;
 Merchant and mariner thy dower
 Have own'd with pride, when risen to power.

To cheer Misfortune's solitude,—
 Thy grateful country to adorn,—
 Thine is a living spring of good,
 Flowing to ages yet unborn ;
 And, while it flows, a more than fame
 Shall consecrate George Heriot's name !

Δ.

“ Urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus.” *—*Lucan*.

WHAT is the monarch throned in pride,
 Though nations tremble at his nod,
 Though thousand flatterers, at his side
 Adoring humbly, own him God ;
 If virtue, purest, fairest gem,
 Grace not his princely diadem ?

O Heriot, Heriot ! round thy name
 Far brighter glories mantling shine,
 And purer is thy virtuous fame
 Than kings can boast of nobler line :
 Thy name can never, never die
 While rolls a wide eternity !

* Motto on the silver medal now given, at the annual examination, to the best boy who has completed his education during the preceeding year.

To thee the wealth of India flow'd,
 Peru her glittering store display'd ;
 Largely his bounty God bestow'd,
 And at thy feet his blessings laid ;
 But oh, thou gavest all was thine
 A sacrifice at Virtue's shrine !

Thou view'dst the orphan's bleeding feet
 O'er the wide world unshelter'd roam,
 'Mid winds, and snows, and driving sleet,
 Friendless and poor, without a home ;
 And brightly rises in thine eye
 The flame of pure philanthropy.

Sun of the morning, can thy beam
 More grateful bless the infant year,
 Than one kind look from eyes which stream
 With pity's unaffected tear ?
 Yes, sweeter far the smiles that rise
 So cheering in a good man's eyes.

In modest pride thy mansion rose,
 A kind and hospitable dome,
 A refuge to the orphan's woes,
 And to the friendless head a home.
 Here cease the darkening frowns of fate,
 And Hope sits smiling at the gate.

Here Knowledge sheds her sacred light,
 And Science pours her golden ray,
 Virtue unfolds her prospects bright,
 She " guides to heaven, and points the way."
 Come, ye who mourn a parent dear,
 Come, find a father, mother here !

D. SCRYMGEOUR, Æt. 15.

George Heriot's Hospital,
 23d September, 1827.

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Description, &c.

GEORGE HERIOT'S Hospital is a singular example of the mixed Italian style of architecture, as first introduced into Great Britain. When the Reformation occasioned the destruction of the greater part of the churches throughout the country, it may naturally be imagined, that the architects of that period would endeavour to produce such buildings as would excite the least possible sensation of disgust in the minds of a people, who, averse to the objects for which those churches were maintained, conceived it of essential service to themselves, in the language of our great reformer, to "ding down the nests, and the rooks would flee."

The unsettled state of the nation, and consequent alienation of the wealth of the country for a long period afterwards, greatly impeded the progress of improvement both in the luxuries and accommodation of the Scottish nobility. Our more wealthy neighbours of the south were considerably before us in these particulars, and their innovations on the style of building that had been previously used were of that undetermined description, which defied the scientific rules of architecture, either of a prior, or subsequent period. The splendid buildings of English architecture, had given way, during the reign of Elizabeth, to the more debased style of square pannelled and mullioned windows, and wooden pannelled roofs; but, in the reign of James I. the Italian architecture began to be introduced, at first, only in columns of doors, and other small parts, and afterwards in larger portions, though still the general style was debased English. Either the public taste had demanded, or the architects had been unable to divest themselves of the idea of loading their buildings with, those ornaments, abounding in grotesque and puerile conceits, which are so characteristic of the latest style of English architecture. This mode of building continued nearly to the close of the seventeenth century, when the Roman

style of architecture was completely introduced by the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren.

Heriot's Hospital has an abundant share of these fantastic varieties; but, as a whole, perhaps no edifice of this style has more magnificence. It is built in the form of a quadrangle around a central court. The north front is three stories in height, with a flat roof, and gives access to the inner court, under a handsome square tower, surmounted by an octagonal dome and lantern. Square towers, four stories high, and flat in the roof, are at the angles of the building. The other three sides are also three stories high, with steep sloping roofs and dormer windows to light the attics. They are divided on the centre of each side by an octagonal tower, which, by breaking the continuity of line, imparts to the whole an exceedingly picturesque appearance. The interior court is ninety-two feet square, and has a piazza on the east and north sides; the Chapel is on the south, the Hall on the west, and the statue of George Heriot on the north side. The Council Room and Charter Room occupy the ground floor of the south-west tower; and the kitchen, fitted up anew about thirty years ago under the superintendence of Count Rumford, is situated in the north-west tower. The rest of the building is set apart for the House-Governor, Schoolmasters, Housekeeper, and Steward; school-rooms, sleeping-rooms for the boys, infirmary, &c. A room in the north-west angle has been lately prepared, of a circular form, for the reception of the Library of the Hospital. The Library originated in a donation, from the late Dr Erskine, of L. 5 sterling, the sum allowed for the anniversary sermon in June, which he returned for that purpose. The Reverend Doctor's intention has been liberally followed up by the Governors; L. 30 per annum being placed at the disposal of the House-Governor, for purchasing books in every department of literature and science.

NORTH FRONT, (*Plate I.*) This view of the Hospital from the north-west, is taken from the Gymnasium. The infinite variety of ornament throughout the building, almost defies description, but a general outline may not be considered foreign to this work. The windows of the exterior are surmounted alternately with triangular and circular pediments; on the ground floor the pediments are close, but above open; the ornaments of the tympanum form a pedestal, supporting a rose or star, (the emblems with which the arms of Heriot are charged), placed alternately above each. The imposts of the highest range of windows are Doric pilasters, in some cases fluted, but mostly pannelled; the two ranges below are plain, having foliated brackets placed under the pediments. The tym-

panums of many of these contain the arms of the Founder, and others have representations of plate in allusion to his profession. Tablets, of a rich moulding, are carried in one unbroken line round the house, below the windows. Under the tablet of the third story, large sun-dials, supported by corbels, usually a cherub, are placed between the windows of the angular towers. A parapet, the capping of which is singularly arranged so as to appear slightly pierced, surmounts the cornice of the great towers, having circular turrets on the three external angles. The cornice is composed of several mouldings of great breadth, which project considerably over the walls, and is enriched with water conduits, formed of grotesque heads, animals, &c. boldly carved. Even the chimneys demand attention; they are fluted octagons of considerable height, with two plain astragals near the top, between which, and on the hollow of the fluting, the rose and star are alternately placed. The general appearance of the exterior is magnificent, from the fine tower on the centre of the north front; and the judicious arrangement of the towers, turrets, and chimneys, adds much to the general effect.

The tower over the grand entrance, 100 feet high, is a conspicuous object in this view. Its lower division is the subject of Plate II., and will be described under that head. The windows vary from the others on the exterior, but correspond with those of the inner court; instead of the open triangular or circular pediments, they have richly carved scroll work of a triangular form, and their architraves, bolder ornaments. The upper division of the tower has only one window on each of its sides, arched, with a dripstone above, and divided by a mullion into two lights, with trefoil heads. The tower has a projecting cornice, with a parapet similar to the others, within which is placed the octagonal dome; the open lantern which surmounts this dome is pierced in its lower division with a star. On the basement tablet of the north-west tower, and on its west side, the date of the foundation is carved I. IVLY. 1628. this being the portion of the building which was first commenced.

THE NORTH DOOR, (*Plate II.*) occupies the whole breadth of the central tower. Two Doric pillars, raised on a massive pedestal, on each side of the door, support an entablature, the cornice of which is about sixteen feet high. The frieze is enriched with ornaments, illustrating the origin and purposes of the Institution. The first, or eastern compartment, has a goldsmith at work, with the motto, FUNDENDO FUNDAMI. The second, an altar, on which is a heart; above is the name of the Deity in Hebrew, surrounded by a halo; a figure representing Piety, stands on

the right, and another representing Charity, on the left side of the altar; motto, *HIS COR INCALUIT*. The third exhibits some of the boys, in cloaks, (as worn by the pupils of Christ's Hospital, London), and their guardians, the Governors of the Institution; above, a dexter hand, having the initials G. H. points from the clouds, and hears the motto, *SIC VOS DEUS, UT VOS EOS*. The fourth shews the boys in school, with their teachers; motto, *DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT*.

Although the building abounds with hieroglyphical representations, these are certainly the most expressive, and shew, that if Dr Balcanquhall was solicitous to have a variety of ornaments, he endeavoured that they should lead the mind as much as possible to the Founder of the Institution, and the source from which his wealth was derived—his own indefatigable industry.

Small and richly carved obelisks surmount the cornice above the Doric pillars. An arched recess over the door, and between the windows of the first floor, contains the armorial bearings of George Heriot; viz. argent, a mullet, placed below a fesse, azure, charged with three roses of the first, pointed, proper. Crest, a cornucopia; motto, *IMPENDO*. Below the arms is the following inscription:—

INSIGNIA
GEORGII HERIOTI
FUNDATORIS.
PIETAS LIGAT ASTRA TERRIS.

The recess is flanked by Corinthian columns, with spiral flutings; the cornice is surmounted by a tablet, with the initials G. H.; on which are seated two cherubs, supporting a pedestal crowned with the figure of a boy working on an anvil. The Corinthian pillars rest on the Doric cornice below, which is strengthened by foliated brackets. In the centre of the frieze is a beautiful monogram, in raised letters, (given on a larger scale on the cover of this Work), containing the name of George Heriot. The soffit ornament contains an appropriate device, in allusion to the arms of the Founder, viz. a laurel branch, charged with three roses and a star. Indeed, in every place where they could appear with propriety, the rose and star have been introduced. The architrave and spandrel of the arch over the north door, are completely studded with them, which give it a very rich appearance.

The beautiful entrance to the Chapel is seen through the archway which leads to the interior court.

PART OF THE FRIEZE OF THE NORTH DOOR, DEDICATION, (*Plate III.*) The ornaments of the frieze are so singular, that we have given the third compartment, on a large scale, on the top of the Dedication Plate, in order to shew this singularity more distinctly. The arms of the Founder occurring so frequently in the other Plates, it would be superfluous to repeat them here.

THE SOUTH FRONT (*Plate IV.*) is exceedingly picturesque. The beautiful windows of decorated character, which light the chapel on this side, are deservedly admired, especially that on the octagonal tower, from its great height, and singular appearance. Occupying three sides of the tower, it appears without as three windows, although in the interior it is readily recognized as one. It is divided by mullions into six lights, crossed by no fewer than five transoms. The transom heads of the first division are trefoiled in a plain arch; the second, in an ogee arch; the third has a band of feathered circular quatrefoils under it; the fourth and fifth are the same as the lower divisions, and terminate in a large quatrefoil in the equilateral arch of the window. The parapet of this tower is pierced with a quatrefoil on each of its sides above the window, and has an ogee roof with a large finial.

The windows on either side of the tower are divided into three lights, with two plain transoms. The flowing tracery of each is varied. The arches are equilateral, and have a plain dripstone, supported by a corbel head. Above, are two small circular windows, with delicate foliations. The other parts of the building correspond with the North Front already described.

INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, LOOKING NORTH, (*Plate V.*) On entering the interior, the object which first demands attention is the statue of the Founder, above the piazza on the centre of the north side. The broad ruff, richly embroidered cloak and vest, and roses on the shoes, convey a lively idea of the picturesque dress which prevailed among the nobility and wealthy citizens, during the reign of James I. It is placed in an arched recess within an elegant composition of the Corinthian order. The shafts of the columns are ornamented with diamond facets over the whole surface. On the frieze is inscribed—

CORPORIS HÆC, ANIMI EST HOC OPUS EFFIGIES.

A group of cherubs above the entablature, point to various emblems around them. Over the upper range of windows, and on the parapet

which encloses the roof of the north side, are a succession of medallions, supposed to represent some of the members of the royal family of that time. The sculpture above the windows is uncommonly rich and varied; emblems of the four quarters of the globe, and some of the heathen deities, are on the upper windows of the west and south sides; on the east side, the four Evangelists above the central windows; the Psalmist David over the north window; and Solomon over the south. The entrance to the hall is on the west side; above it are the arms of Heriot, within a square tablet, with the motto, *I DISTRIBUTE CHEARFULLIE*. On the east is another tablet bearing this inscription:—

HONOUR THE LORD WITH THY RICHES AND WITH THE FIRST
OF ALL THINE INCREASE, SO SHALL THY BARNES BE FILLED
WITH ABUNDANCE.

TO DOE GOOD AND TO DISTRIBUTE FORGETT NOT, FOR WITH
SUCH SACRIFICES GOD IS PLEASED.

The access to the various apartments is by the four octagonal towers at each angle of the court. Two of these are seen in the view, with the great north tower appearing above the side-walls.

INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE, SOUTH SIDE, (*Plate VI.*)
The most conspicuous object in this view, is the entrance to the Chapel, and the singular corbel window above it. The door is flanked by four columns of the Corinthian order, raised on a pannelled pedestal, with a broad surbase moulding. The columns have six cabled flutings, with a narrow fillet round each; between the fillets are rods with barbed heads; the capitals are extremely rich and of good proportion. The entablature is ornamented in all its divisions; on the frieze are the words *VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ÆTERNUM*. The lower moulding of the arch of the door is composed of the rose and star; the key-stone is enriched with a console; and the spandrel has large foliations within a triangular pannel. At each end of the entablature, over the Corinthian pillars, is a small circular pediment surmounted by a cherub's head, from the exterior of which spring segments of a circle forming an open pediment. Within this pediment is a composition of the Caryatic order, enclosing a tablet with the inscription—

AURIFICI DEDERAT MIHI, VIS DIVINA PERENNEM,
ET FACERE IN TERRIS, IN CÆLO ET FERRE, [CORONAM.]

The Caryatidæ, or columnar figures, which support the entablature, have Ionic capitals, and rest on a base of the same order : above, is an open triangular pediment, on the tympanum of which are the armorial bearings of the Incorporation of Goldsmiths, as borne at the time the Hospital was erected. The singularity of the ornaments, and unique arrangement of the whole of this composition, has, perhaps, no equal in any building throughout the kingdom.

The corbel window above projects in the form of an octagon. The central division is of two lights, in an ogee arch ; the mullion sustaining it, ramifies into a variety of tracery. On the angles next to it, are two pierced pannels ; the lower has a plain arch, the upper, an ogee arch, with trefoil heads. The rich cornice, and parapet, pierced with quatrefoils, and covered with an ogee roof, correspond with the top of the octagonal tower on the south front.

The large windows, which light the Chapel, on each side of the door, contain fine specimens of decorated tracery. The tracery of the circular windows above, are arranged, that on the east in the form of a rose, and the west, in the form of a star.

On the whole, the interior has a grandeur of appearance, and, combined with its endless variety of ornament, presents an association of objects rarely to be met with.

INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, LOOKING WEST, (*Plate VII.*) In our representation of this interesting Chapel, necessarily introduced upon a small scale, a due regard to the general effect has not induced the slightest neglect of the ornamental decoration that pervades the whole subject, which is endeavoured to be made as conspicuously prominent as it appears in its beautiful original. It is 60 feet long, 22 wide, and about 40 feet in height ; the floor is a tessellated marble pavement. Pannelled pilasters, of slight projection, are carried up the side-walls, at the top of which, large and richly ornamented trusses, or brackets, support two arches, which divide the roof into three compartments. The central division of the roof is flat ; the exterior divisions, elliptical arches ; and the whole pannelled and enriched with ornaments of the Italian style. The pilasters, and soffits of the arches, are covered from the ground to the key-stone with the rose and star ; a cornice, with bold mouldings and ornaments, is carried round the Chapel below the roof. The arch of the elliptical roof, above the cornice, is filled up with the arms of the Founder, and his initials in large letters, at each end of the Chapel. The pulpit stands on the south side, in the recess formed by the large central win-

dow ; small, but neat galleries, are at each end, for the accommodation of the domestics—the teachers and boys occupying the body of the Chapel during divine worship, which is performed every morning and evening. A monument, erected to the memory of a late Treasurer, is below the gallery on the west end: it is of white marble, and has the following beautiful inscription :—

THAT THE EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTED
MAY PROFIT THE LIVING,
THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
ERECT THIS MONUMENT OF THEIR GRATITUDE
TO
JAMES DENHOLM,
WHO, HAVING BEEN HIMSELF EDUCATED IN THIS HOUSE, REPAID THE BENEFIT,
NOT ONLY BY THE HONOUR WHICH A LIFE, EMINENT FOR PRIVATE WORTH
AND PUBLIC USEFULNESS,
REFLECTED UPON THE INSTITUTION WHERE HE WAS TRAINED,
BUT BY THE INTELLIGENCE, AND KINDLINESS, AND HEARTFELT ZEAL, WITH
WHICH, DURING NINE YEARS,
HE MANAGED THE AFFAIRS OF THIS HOSPITAL AS ITS TREASURER.
BORN MDCCLXVIII. DIED MDCCXXII.

FIRE-PLACE IN THE COUNCIL-ROOM, (*Engraved Title, Plate VIII.*) The Council Room, situated on the ground floor of the south-west tower, is appropriated for meetings of the Governors of the Institution. It is a spacious apartment, 27 feet square and 13 high, with a tessellated pavement of white and black marble. The walls are lined with wainscot, richly, nay gorgeously carved, but, from a mistaken economy, they were unluckily covered with paint in 1775.

The fire-place is a rich specimen of oak carving. Fluted Corinthian pilasters support an entablature of the same order, which is carried round the room. Above a rich and boldly carved mantle-piece, a circular compartment encloses a painting by Bonar, representing a tradition preserved in the Hospital, that three of the boys, when following their amusements, discovered the mineral spring near Stockbridge, on which the far-famed St Bernard's Well is now erected. A beautiful festoon of fruit and flowers surrounds the painting, with the cyphered initials of George Heriot, in the midst of appropriate scroll ornaments.

There are several portraits in the room, and frames, containing records of benefactions to the Hospital in "letters of gold." As these are in-

teresting, especially such as display the gratitude of former pupils of the Institution, we insert copies of all that have been as yet affixed.

Master Robert Iohnstone, Doctor of the Laws, left to George Heriot's Hospitall, one thousand pounds Sterling, the interest whereof he ordained for buying of cloaths to the children of the said Hospital; as also, one hundred pounds Sterling, the interest whereof to goe towards the payment of the school-Master his salarie.

Anno Domini M.DC.XCIII.

Mr Alexander Murray, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Killalla, in Ireland, left to George Heriot's Hospitall 108 lib. Scotts.

Robert Sandilands, merchant in Edinburgh, did give 2000 pounds Scotts, for the use of Heriot's Hospital, in the year 1695 years.

Sir James Gray, Knight and Barronet, gave to the poor of this Hospital 100 lib. Sterling, as by act the 2d day of February, 1708 years.

Captain Dougall Campbell of London, grandson to Archibald Campbell of Inver-aw, in Argyleshyre, who dyed at Edin. ye 27th Day of Sept. 1718, left to Heriot's Hospital 100 pounds Sterling.

George Watson,* merchant in Edin. who dyed ye 3d of April, 1723, mortified to George Heriot's Hospital Five thousand merks, Scots money, for maintaining two boys in ye said Hospital. They being the children or grand-children of decay'd merchants in Edin. of ye name of Watson or Davidson, preferring always ye name of Watson. Which sum was payed by his Trustees, Deccmber, 1724.

Dr William Abercrombie of the city of York, educated in this Hospital, left in legacy L. 800 Sterling. 1799.

Dr John Gilchrist, several years Professor of the Hindoostanee language in the College of Fort-William, Bengal, presented L. 100 Sterling to this Hospital, as a small testimony of gratitude for his education in so valuable a seminary. 1804.

* Founder of Watson's Hospital, for the reception of Sons of Merchants,—an institution, in many respects, similar to Heriot's Hospital.

Mr David Arbuthnot, Taylor in London, educated in this Hospital, left in Legacy L. 200 Sterling. 1805.

Other Legacies have been left to the Hospital, but not to any considerable amount. The last three are those alluded to, as the sums left by old pupils of the institution. Three other pupils have made bequests which are not recorded, namely,—Aitken, a periwig maker in London, and son to a feuar in Broughton, L. 50 Sterling, in 1735;—Alexander Robertson, Carolina, North America, L. 300 Sterling, in 1747;—and Daniel Robertson, in London, left property which produced L. 50 Sterling, in 1774.

It may be remarked, that all the “Old Herioters” who left money to the Hospital, were at a considerable distance from their native city, and some of them in foreign countries: whether distance had warmed their attachment to the place where they spent their earliest years, or, having discovered the want of such institutions in the various places where they had settled in life, made them think more highly of that from which they received such important benefits, does not appear; but there is no instance on record, of any who remained in Edinburgh having patronized the institution either by bequest or donation.

Another individual, Mrs Jean Gilchrist, Lombard-street, London, mortified, in 1759, L. 100 Sterling, to support one child in the house, those of her own name to have a preference.

Of the Portraits in the room, that of George Heriot, already referred to, is the principal. There are also original portraits of Heriot and his Father, which were presented to the Hospital by the Earl of Buchan in 1807; they were got by him from Mr George Paton of the Customs, an eminent antiquary. On the portrait of the elder Heriot is inscribed, Anno Ætatis svæ 50. 1590; on that of the Founder, Ætatis svæ 26. 1589. The name of the painter has not been ascertained, but they are both in a very decayed state. That of the younger Heriot bears little resemblance to the other painting by Scougall.

A portrait, by Martin, of Mr Carmichael, an early Treasurer, was placed in the Council room by the Governors, in testimony of many important services rendered by him while in office.

A portrait of Mr Jackson, painted for the Governors by Sir Henry Raeburn, (himself an alumnus of the Institution), is also placed here, for similar obligations in the same office.

The other pictures are, Aiton the “Measter Meason,” and his wife; and a beautiful print from the Shakspeare gallery, engraved by Mr Francis Legat of London, and presented by that artist to the house in which he received his education.

The following inscription is also in the Council room.

TO
THE PIOUS AND WORTHIE MEMORIE
OF
GEORGE HERIOT, GOLDSMITH,
BURGES OF EDINBURGH,
AND SOME TYME JEWELLER TO
KING IAMES THE SIXTH,
OF HAPPIE MEMORIE;

who mortified not only so much of his estate as founded and compleated this stately Hospitall, but doeth now also maintaine 130 Poor Burgeses and Freemens children of the Citie of Edinburgh, in the tearmes specified in the Statutes of the said Hospitall, compiled by Dr Balcanquall, D. of Rochester, the Founder's Trustie for that effect,

ANNO DOMINI M.DC.XC.III.

A large oak table stands in the middle of the room, on which an album lies for the insertion of the names of visitors.

The door on the east side of the room opens to the Charter room, which is strongly arched and fire-proof, in which the title-deeds, writs, and other valuable papers belonging to the Hospital are preserved.

FIRE-PLACE IN THE HALL, (*Engraved Cover*). The Hall, on the west side of the square, is 60 feet long, 20 wide, and 13 high. It is used as a dining hall for the boys. The Teachers, in weekly rotation, attend to maintain order during their repasts. It is free of decoration, with the exception of the fire-places at each end. That on the south is given on the cover; the square compartment below it is a composition, containing the leading ornaments which abound throughout the building; the monogram in the centre, is that referred to in the description of the north door; it is also carved on the fire-place at the north end of the Hall.

FINIS.

